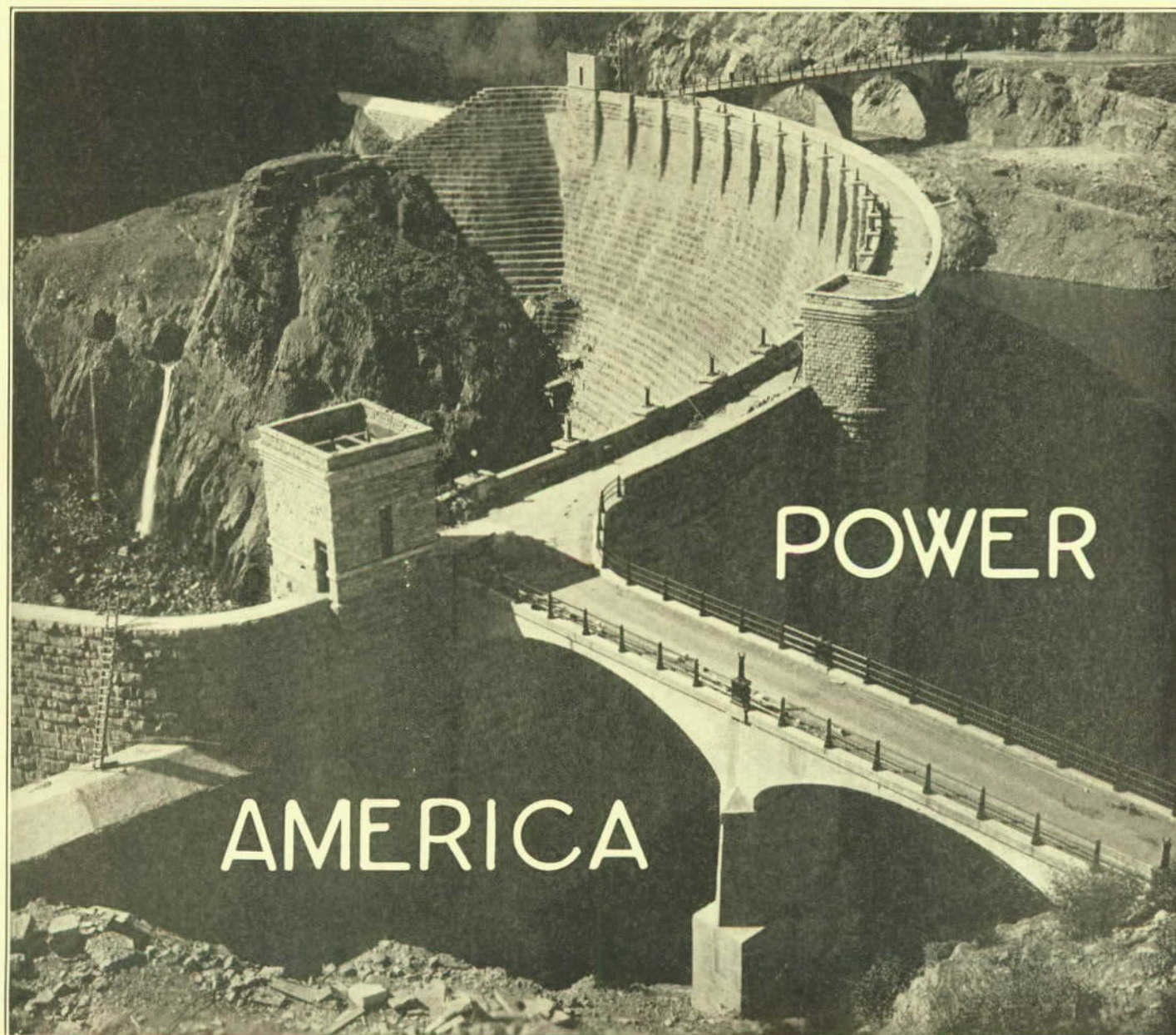


RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXV

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST, 1936

NO. 8



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Reclamation



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# Fifteen Payment Policies for Children to Age Ten

▼▼

**Juvenile Fifteen Payment Life** policy is payable to beneficiary whenever death occurs, the amount payable graduating up to \$500.00 at age 10.

**Juvenile Fifteen Year Endowment** policy is payable to child at end of fifteen years in amount of \$500.00. If death occurs before then, payment is made to beneficiary, the amount graduating up to \$500.00 at age 10.

**Disability benefit.** The disability clause provides that if the child becomes totally and permanently disabled after age 10, there will be no further premiums to pay.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Endowment policy is suitable for educational insurance, and both it and the Fifteen Payment Life are financial protection in case of the death of the child.

\*\*\*\*\*

At age 5, annual cost . . .

Fifteen Payment Life ----- \$12.29

Fifteen Year Endowment ----- 31.49

\*\*\*\*\*

These policies might help to solve your problems. They are easy for the parents, because premiums are payable for only fifteen years.

## Union Cooperative Insurance Association

(A legal reserve life insurance company)

1200 Fifteenth St., N. W.

Washington, D. C.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
**INTERNATIONAL  
ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**  
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G. M. BUGNIAZET, *Editor*, 1200 15th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

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**Magazine Chat**

The advance of union organ-  
izations into new fields is  
heartening. In another section  
of this number, a story is car-  
ried about the Screen Actors  
Guild, a young organization of  
movie players captained by  
Robert Montgomery and other  
notables.

We call attention to the  
Screen Guild Magazine. It is  
now being edited by a young  
unionist by the name of William  
Bledsoe. Bledsoe won his  
spurs in the amusement field as  
a deputy representing labor  
under the NRA. He is a trained  
economist who has carried a  
union card in the Musicians  
Union for 15 years. He has  
never ceased to carry his card  
though he has moved into other  
fields.

We predict that the maga-  
zine under his leadership will  
continue to be a leader in labor  
journalism.

Unlike other screen publica-  
tions, the Screen Guild Maga-  
zine stresses the economics of  
union organization. It is not  
without its pictorial appeal,  
however. There are good stills  
and the publication obeys the  
better canons of modern jour-  
nalism. In the July number,  
the best performance for June  
is assigned to Spencer Tracy  
for his acting in FURY.

Kenneth Thomson, secretary  
of the Screen Actors Guild,  
known as a polished screen vil-  
lain, writes effectively about  
the need of organization in the  
movie field. Thomson points  
out that the organization now  
has in it 1,500 small bit players  
and that these alone justify the  
existence of the union.

Like all unions, the Screen  
Actors Guild, according to the  
secretary, is ready to assume  
responsibility not only to pro-  
tect actors from irresponsible  
employers, but to protect em-  
ployers from temperamental,  
irresponsible actors "who delay  
shooting, prejudice the stand-  
ing of the studio or the recep-  
tion of their forthcoming pic-  
tures by one form of misbe-  
havior, or another."

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Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.

**MAN MADE BEAUTY.**

The great arc of the Boise Dam swings in a curve of beauty which gathers mighty strength to turn back impounded waters.







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NO. 8

## *Dream of Peoples*

By JOHN GRAY MULLEN

*Comrades, you have seen spring come  
Like a flame, along the grass roots.  
You have seen an incandescent green leap through tree and field.*

*So, my comrades,  
New life is born among the peoples.*

*What is a nation,  
This august state  
But these—men and women.*

*Enfolded in the heart of them  
On every continent, of every race  
Is a dream,  
A dream of plenty.*

*I say, it is an ancient dream,  
A dream that lured adventurers to Eldorados,  
A dream of new security.*

*A stubborn dream, my hearties,  
Sired by Mongol, Slav,  
Latin and Afric,  
Saxon and Jew.  
A dream, obdurate—which can not be barred by frail bands of  
man-made force.*

*Be not afraid of dream,  
Let it flow through the portals of the years,  
Flooding down the paths of hope, into the womb of time.  
Let it give new birth, like spring,  
To broken hands of those who toil.*

*Let it stir in you, my brother,  
Here—now.*



# "See America First" Should Include Dams

**A**MERICA is building dams. America has been building dams for a quarter of a century—unusual dams of all types, the largest in the world. Indeed, Uncle Sam has what might be called a dam building department in the United States Bureau of Reclamation. This bureau has established phenomenal records in dam construction for the entire world.

In a few weeks 3,000 persons, representing 48 nations, will convene in Washington in the Third World Power Conference. These representatives, among other tasks and commissions, will visit the power developments now going forward in the United States. They will call attention anew to the fact that America is rich in water power and has already made great strides in the conquest of white coal. This conference and these visitations will serve to bring to the 130,000,000 citizens of this country new knowledge of what already has been done in the field of water power development.

Everybody knows about the Tennessee Valley projects. Norris Dam has become a by-word for American citizens. Boulder Dam with its towering height and its cascading spillways has been pictured far and wide. Even the Grand Coulee development and the Central Valley projects in California have become widely known; but these are only the peaks, so to speak, of a water power program that has been going on for 26 years and which has resulted in the erection of 124 colossal dams.

## Acres of Concrete

For instance, there is the Diablo Dam near Rockport, Wash., in the heart of the Cascade Mountains. It is no mean structure. It towers to a maximum height of 389 feet. It was completed in 1930 by the city of Seattle as a part of the upper Skagit River power development. The dam is located in a solid granite gorge, which is only 125 feet wide at the base of the structure. The type of this dam is what is known as a constant radius arch with gravity wings, the length of the arch being 588 feet and the total crest length, 1,180 feet. At the crest the dam is 16 feet in thickness and 140 feet at the base. It took 250,000 cubic yards of mobile concrete to erect this structure.

Just to pile figures on figures in order to give some conception of this little-known power project, let it be known that an upstream cofferdam, 250 feet long, faced with sheet steel and built of great fir logs tied together and weighted to

**Greatest power structures in world sprinkle continent. Flood control, and power generation. Drought problem involved. U. S. Bureau of Reclamation does the unusual every day.**

the river bed with large rock, is in itself no mean achievement. Behind the dam 90,000 acre-feet of water can be stored and a lake six miles in length can be formed. The installed capacity of the power plant is 167,000 horsepower with an ultimate capacity of 225,000 horsepower.

Or turn to another type of dam, the earth-fill dam. One of the largest in the country has been built near Westfield, Mass. It is called the Cobble Mountain Dam. It was built by the city of Springfield to store water for the city supply. It is the highest of this type of dam, towering 245 feet above Little River. It is 700 feet across the crest, 50 feet at the top and 1,500 feet at the base. It contains 1,800,000 cubic yards of earth. Here too, power is developed. It is very important, moreover, inasmuch as the sale of power pays all the bills. Only seven

earth-fill dams have been built in the United States to a height of 200 feet or over.

## Colossal Lakes Created

The Coolidge Dam has been built by the United States Indian Service on the Gila River near San Carlos, Ariz. This is described as a multiple-dome type of dam. This dam stores 1,200,000 acre-feet of water—enough water to irrigate 80,000 acres. The Coolidge Dam stands 249 feet high above bedrock.

At this point, it is interesting to take a glance at the power side of the Bureau of Reclamation projects. Just why there has been so much opposition to the Tennessee Valley development by private utilities may be mysterious in view of the fact that the United States has already been in the power business for many years, but this power business had been incidental to irrigation projects. The obstruction of western rivers was largely for the purpose of impounding water in great lengths so that arid acres could be properly moistened. The Tennessee Valley of course is interested in flood control and irrigation but it had the added feature of taking directly to the consumers in the Tennessee Valley cheap power.

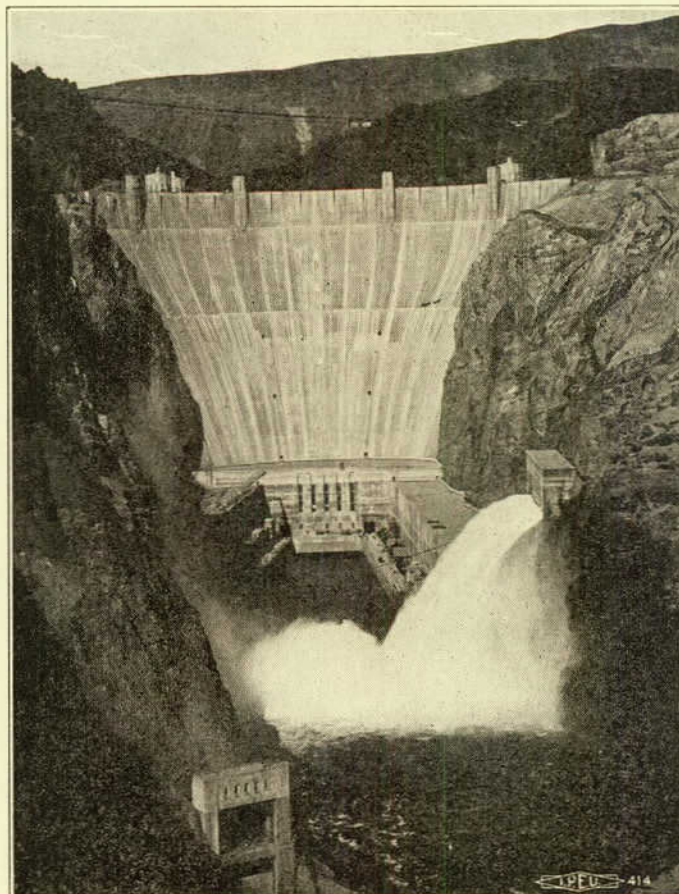
The following table indicates the extent of power generation on some of the more important Bureau of Reclamation projects:

	Sold to consumer Kilowatt hours
Boise .....	23,804,589
Grand Valley .....	
Minidoka .....	18,369,858
Newlands .....	
North Platte .....	11,446,405
Rio Grande .....	
Riverton .....	8,027,938
Salt River .....	165,529,971
Shoshone .....	6,092,605
Strawberry Valley .....	2,759,145
Yakima-Kennewick .....	21,782,576
Yakima-Sunnyside .....	
Yuma .....	7,044,280

This is a very large power sale as you can readily see but it does not indicate the total amount of power generated. Irrigation and drainage requirements took up other millions of power generated as did other purposes. For instance, the total power output for Boise was well over 55,000,000 kilowatt hours and the total output was close to 250,000,000 kilowatt hours.

## Varied Types of Dam

It might be well to form some impression of the types of dam which have been erected in the United States. Varying conditions have produced these types. "A gravity dam is one in which the pressure of the water is resisted by the weight of 'gravity' of



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.

A falls almost as large as Niagara gushes in Boulder Dam Canyon.



the dam itself," says Bligh in "Dams and Weirs," page 2. This type of dam may be either straight or curved, but is always solid. By arching or curving the dam in plan there is a lateral transfer of load to the canyon walls. Hanna and Kennedy in the "Design of Dams," page 87, say regarding the single-arch type: "Where the canyon span is relatively narrow and the canyon walls consist of sound rock capable of taking arch thrusts, the arch dam will require less concrete and can consequently be constructed at a lower cost than the gravity type." A multiple-arch dam is one consisting of a series of arches supported by intermediate buttresses. This type requires considerably less concrete than a gravity dam. Of late years masonry dams have been constructed almost exclusively of concrete, while some of the earlier dams were built of stone masonry. Where the foundation consists of earth, sand, or other previous unstable material, the earth-fill or rock-fill type of dam is suitable. The earth-fill is deposited in layers and compacted by rolling, or sluiced into place by water, designated, respectively, as "rolled fill" and "hydraulic fill." A hydraulic-fill dam is one in which the materials are transported and placed in the embankment by means of water. In the so-called semi-hydraulic type of earth-fill dam the materials are transported to the site by other means than water and segregated, placed, and consolidated by the use of water. The upstream face of an earth-fill dam is protected from wave action by facing the slope with rock or gravel, or concrete paving. Percolation through the structure is prevented by a puddle core or masonry cut-off wall, or both. The usual practice with a rock-fill dam is to line the upstream face with concrete and place a cut-off wall at the upstream toe. Over-topping of an earth-fill or rock-fill dam is prevented by providing ample freeboard and spillway capacity.



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.

A mighty gap in the hills is closed by engineering science—Pathfinder Dam on the North Platte.

### Boulder Dam's Living Structure

The climax of the activities of the United States Bureau of Reclamation has not yet been reached, but in Boulder Dam there is something remarkably dramatic which caught the imagination of the American people. Boulder Dam is of course the highest in the world. The dam is 726 feet high. The crest of the dam measures 1,244 feet. At its base the dam is 660 feet thick. This dam is capable of generating 1,835,000 horsepower of electrical energy. It took 4,360,000 cubic yards of concrete to make this structure possible. Although tremendous power is generated by the impounded waters of the Colorado the dam will permit flood control, irrigation, domestic water supply and silt control.

When one starts to call the roll of great dams in the United States, one should mention the Fort Peck Dam now under construction on the Missouri River near Glasgow, Mont. This is an earth-fill dam and it is described as the largest in the world. The earth required, if piled on an ordinary city block, would form a solid mound four miles high.

While calling the roll of great hydro structures, one should mention the earth-

fill dam at Gatun in the Canal Zone, a semi-hydraulic fill structure 8,324 feet in length; the San Gabriel Dam, No. 1, in California; Elephant Butte Dam, N. M.; Hetch-Hetchy, Calif.; the Eagle Mountain Dam in Texas, and 100 others.

There are 66 dams in the United States which have a maximum height of 200 feet or more. Fifty-two of these 66 dams are in states west of the Mississippi River, 25 are in California. Arizona has eight.

Rivers have always been friends of man. London is primarily the world's metropolis because of the friendly Thames. Paris could not exist without the Seine. Germany believes that the Rhine is the most important source of wealth that it possesses and has written its national anthem around this great flood of water. The Volga figures in the entire history of Russia.

Though river navigation is not as important in the United States as it appears to be in other countries, yet rivers are still a tremendous source of wealth, health and welfare to the citizens of the United States. With the advance of hydro-electric science new uses are being put to these rivers and they are destined to play a greater part in the history of America's development in the future than in the past. With a great section of the West paralyzed by an unprecedented drought, the need for the storage of waters for irrigation and the supplying of electricity for power purposes on the farm grows. No tour of America will be complete without a glance at the great water developments in the rivers.

"Many times the reading of a book has made the fortune of the man—has decided his way of life. It makes friends. 'Tis a tie between men to have been delighted with the same book. Every one of us is always in search of his friend, and when unexpectedly he finds a stranger enjoying the rare poet or thinker who is dear to his own solitude, it is like finding a brother."

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Sun River Diversion Dam, Sun River Project, Montana.



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Another type of dam—earthfill—Yakima.



# Connecticut's Progressive Labor Department

**C**ONTRARY to the current propaganda, the strengthening of federal activity in the field of labor has not, in consequence, weakened state departments of labor, but greatly strengthened them. A case in point is the Connecticut State Labor Department. Under the direction of Joseph M. Tone, it has made tremendous strides in social procedure in a region usually considered conservative and backward in labor matters. This has been done with the co-operation of the state governor, W. L. Cross and through an enlightened public opinion. This public opinion was largely created by the speaking activities of Commissioner Tone and his staff.

Joseph M. Tone, former organizer of the International Association of Machinists, became labor commissioner in Connecticut in July, 1931. At that time, nearly two years of depression had crippled industry, lowered labor standards and created serious problems for the new commissioner to solve. Workers snatched at any job, however poor, to give them brief security from debt and lengthening bread lines. As a result, wage scales had dropped and working conditions deteriorated.

It was at this time that the drift of small contract concerns, chiefly in the needle trades, out of New York City and into Connecticut reached its height. The new commissioner's first major job was to ferret out these fly-by-night concerns which had been operating a few sewing machines in deserted mill buildings and old lofts and bring to light the now familiar means by which they attempted to turn out their products at cheaper and cheaper prices. It is now common knowledge that young girls sewed for long hours on pocket books, pajamas, dresses, children's clothes, shirts, hats and other articles for a few cents a day. Cases were found where girls worked a whole week for 65 cents, were hired as learners for almost nothing and fired at the end of the learning period, and where girls had to bring their own chairs to work with them every day if they wanted to sit down at their jobs. Children below the legal age were employed and many women were found who worked more than 60 hours a week. By 1933 the average wage in Connecticut shirt factories at the height of the busy season was \$7.80 a week, and in dress shops, \$10.11.

There were several causes for these de-

---

**New England state leads way in establishing social procedure. State labor commissioner is veteran unionist. Research stressed. A terror to sweat-shoppers.**

---

plorable conditions. The depression with its resultant unemployment and increasingly bitter competition between manufacturing establishments stimulated sub-

In the matter of labor laws, Connecticut was one of the most backward industrial states in the Union. Ineffectual as these laws were, they were rendered practically non-existent by a lack of strict enforcement on the part of the Department of Labor prior to 1931. Many provisions of the labor laws were unknown outside the pages of the statute books and records indicated that there had not been a single prosecution for violation of a labor law for many years. That the absence of prosecutions was due to lack of enforcement rather than careful observance of the law is indicated by the working conditions prevailing in 1931.

## Tricks of Sweat Shoppers

This was the situation in which Commissioner Tone, with the support and backing of Governor Wilbur L. Cross, undertook a vigorous campaign against the sweatshop. Sweatshop owners used every known trick to evade the existing laws; they falsified their records, kept two sets of books, wrote one amount on the pay envelope and placed a different sum inside, required employees to pay back to the firm several dollars of their wages each week. One by one these stratagems were eliminated by the action of labor department inspectors. Employers were arrested and prosecuted for employing child labor, for working women overtime, or for failure to pay even the meager wages for which they had contracted with their workers. Twenty-six prosecutions for violations of the various labor laws were instituted from July, 1931, up to the end of November, 1932. As a result of this campaign, a measure of fairness was introduced into employer-employee relationships in the needle trades and Commissioner Tone's name became feared and respected by every garment manufacturer in Connecticut.

It soon appeared, however, that enforcement of the inadequate Connecticut laws would

not go far to remedy the situation. For this reason the commissioner launched a drive to acquaint the public with the evils arising from these obsolete legal regulations. Then with the support of a wide section of public opinion, he recommended additional labor legislation to the state legislature at the 1933 and 1935 sessions. Although there are still important gaps to be filled in

(Continued on page 354)



GOVERNOR CROSS.

Seventy-five years young guides destinies of great state.

standard labor conditions all over the country as well as in Connecticut. Connecticut was, however, something of a haven for the "pirates of industry" because of its lax labor laws. At that time a woman could work 55 hours a week in a factory or 58 in a store, a boy of 14 could be forced to work an unlimited number of hours and the wage rates of women and children could legally be as low as those paid in the Orient.



# Electric Farm Marks Advent of Era

WITH a flip of his finger Secretary Ickes formally electrified a Virginia farm late in July. The occasion was the dedication of the Rosedale Farm, 20 miles from Washington, Exhibit A of the Rural Electrification Administration. The farm is to be a part of a number of exhibits created just at this time for delegates to the World Power Conference which opens in Washington in September. The occasion was heralded somewhat facetiously by the daily newspapers but no one appears to be unmindful of the fact that it marks the opening of an era in rural improvement.

Morris L. Cooke, administrator, who presided at the ceremonies, paid tribute to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for their share in wiring the farm. He said: "We are glad to note that Dan W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is a guest on this occasion. We are also glad to state that this was an all union job." The work was done by the Harry W. Alexander Company in cooperation with Local Union No. 26, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

To give the occasion significance there were present in addition to Secretary Ickes and Mr. Cooke, Governor George C. Peery of Virginia, R. Walton Moore, Assistant Secretary of State; Basil Manly, Federal Power Commission; H. Lester Hooker, Virginia Corporation Commission; Representative Howard W. Smith of Virginia; O. C. Merrill, director of the World Power Conference; J. S. Avery, president of Virginia Public Service Company; W. J. Donald and G. M. Haskell of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association; C. P. L. Moran of the Crane Company and H. H. Steck of Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company.

## Old-Fashioned Hospitality

The ceremonies occurred at a historic farm near Washington and the owner of the farm, J. M. Hughes, welcomed the guests in true Southern style. After visitation of the barns and the house, refreshments were served.

The farm is a completely electrified unit. The wiring is dominated by conduit and the better types of metallic cable. What attracted the attention of the guests more than anything else was the mobile heavy duty motor which could be transported to various points of the farm and plugged in for service. The plugs are at convenient points about the premises and are fully protected from weather.

The dairy barns are well ventilated with large inset fans. The dairy itself had an unusual and novel feature in that the screens were electrified so that flies coming in contact with the wires were at once destroyed. A single strand of barbed wire, also electrified, was used for convenient gates to restrain the grazing dairy cows.

**R. E. A. opens first model farm in Virginia with appropriate acclaim. Secretary Ickes speaks. Union participates.**

Air-conditioning units were placed in the beautiful old farm house. Electric stoves, fans and refrigerator as well as other appliances made the home most attractive. The following is a complete list of the electric equipment:

### Brooder House

Incubator

Brooder

### Poultry House

Water warmer

Pan and guard

Lights—Ultra violet

### Farm Shop

Grindstone

Drill press (portable)

Circular saw

Band saw

Wood saw

Soldering iron

### Farm Sheds

### Horse Barn

Running Water

Power Outlet

### Electric Fence

### Hay Hoist and Running Water in Pastures

### Flood Lights

### Feed House

Feed grinder

Feed mixer

Corn sheller

Dust-proof lamps

Power outlets

### Dairy Barn

Ventilating fans

Vapor-proof lamps

Milking machines

Clipper

Running water

Power outlets

### Milk House

Electric screens

Aerator

Milk cooler

Sterilizer

### Flood Lights and Siren

### Utility Building

Deep well pump

Main distribution panel

Former light plants

### Transformer Bank

Meters

### Irrigation System

### Hot Bed

### Back Porch

Churn

Cream separator

### Laundry

Tubs

Wringer

Stove

Water heater

Hand iron

Ironer

### Kitchen

Mixer

Coffee percolator

Dish washer

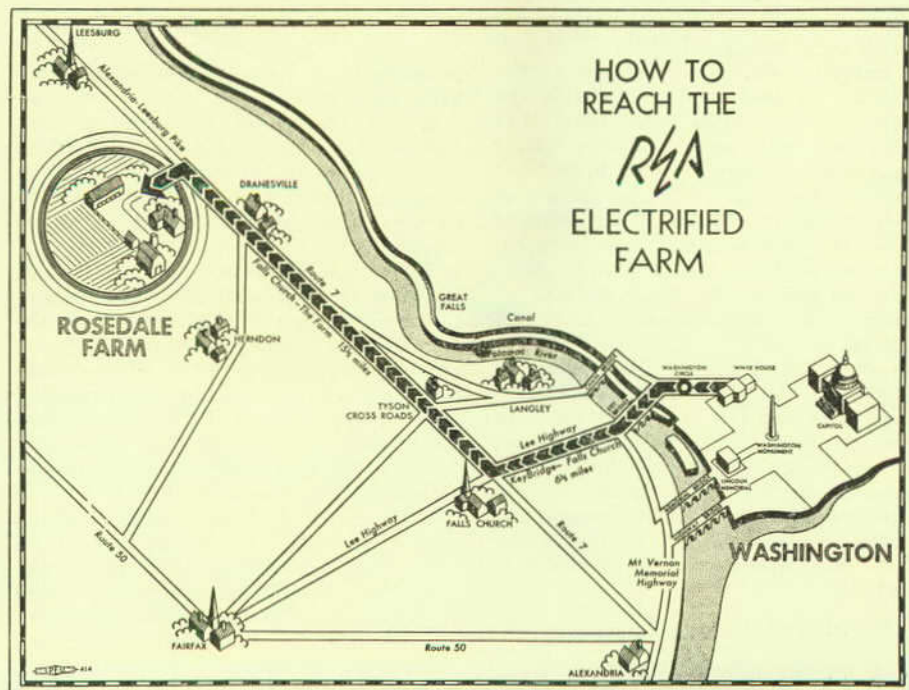
Range

Clocks

Ventilating fan

Refrigerator

(Continued on page 360)



This graphic sketch guides thousands of tourists from Washington to the electrified farm in Virginia.



# Electric Brains for Automatic Heating

By Austin C. Lescarbourea, member A. I. E. E., member I. R. E.

THE electric muscles that stoke the automatic heating plant would be of little practical value were it not for the electric brains that guide their efforts. For the furnace or boiler must be properly regulated if we are to enjoy the desired temperature at all times, let alone a full sense of safety. Hence an almost human mechanism in the form of an electric brain—thermostat, pressurestat, aquastat, pyrostat, low water cut-off and so on—becomes the vital part of any installation. The electrical worker, frequently called upon to handle the wiring

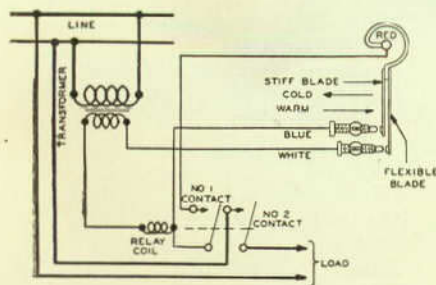


FIG. 1.

Typical thermostat and its circuits, showing position of relay and thermostat contacts when equipment is idle.

end, and sometimes an oil burner or automatic coal stoker as a side line, may well know more about these interesting devices in keeping pace with the march of progress.

The basic electrical control for the heating plant is the thermostat, or temperature control. This device is based on the expansion and contraction of a given element following changes in surrounding or room temperature. The most common form of element is a bi-metallic strip supported at its coiled end, and carrying electrical contacts at the free end. A less common form is the metallic bellows, filled with liquid that readily expands and contracts under temperature changes. The bi-metallic strip comprises two dissimilar metals of widely divergent rates of expansion and contraction held together. As temperature rises or falls, the bi-metallic strip bends one way or the other, making or breaking the corresponding electrical contacts.

In order to simplify the wiring of thermostats and allied devices, low voltage is employed for their circuits. But these low-voltage circuits, in turn, control relays and motor-operated devices operating on regular lighting current. In the case of alternating current supply, 20 volts is standard for thermostat circuits. For direct current, 6 volts is standard.

## Relation of Relay to Thermostat

The accompanying diagram, Fig. 1, indicates the usual thermostat and its circuits. It will be noted that the low voltage is obtained by means of a step-

**Thermostatic and allied devices provide correct temperature and positive safety with minimum maintenance.**

down transformer operating on the house wiring circuit. The relay does the actual work; the thermostat only guides its operation. This arrangement accomplishes the following:

1. A low-voltage circuit is made to start the burner or the stoking, and the same circuit is broken to stop.
2. Defects in wiring, breakage, poor connections, etc., will cause shutdown instantly, or will prevent starting. This becomes an important safety feature.
3. Open contact, direct action design allows the thermostatic element to operate without restriction, providing a high degree of accuracy and sensitivity.
4. Vibrations at thermostat do not result in rapid starting and stopping. Elec-

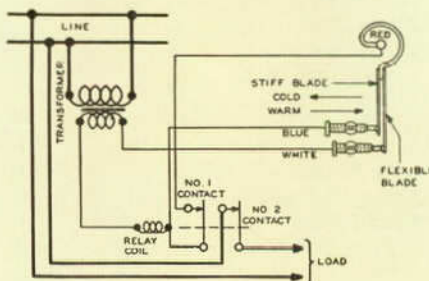


FIG. 2.

Same thermostat and its circuits, showing position of relay and thermostat contacts when equipment is operating.

trical locking action makes relay operation positive.

5. The thermostat is completely adjustable for operating differential (temperatures at which contacts are to be closed and open) and for calibration (accuracy with regard to temperature response).

When the thermostat calls for heat, it closes its white and then its blue contacts, completing the circuit through the secondary of transformer and relay coil. Due to the magnetic effect of the relay coil with current flowing, the armature of the relay pulls in and closes contacts Nos. 1 and 2. Contact No. 2 acts as a line switch and starts the burner or stoker. Now refer to Fig. 2.

Contact No. 1 completes the holding circuit through the white contact of thermostat and red terminal of thermostat, and acts to keep current flowing through relay coil until white contact of thermostat opens. The blue contact has performed its function in starting the equipment and can now break without stopping the equipment.

When thermostat calls for less heat,

it breaks its white contact, interrupting the flow of current through the relay coil. The magnetic effect disappearing with the current flow, gravity now pulls the armature out, opening the contacts and stopping the equipment.

## "Cold 70 Degrees"

Due to the time lag between the operation of the thermostat for the starting of the burner or stoker, and the turning off of the burner or stoker by the thermostat responding to the raised temperature, it is frequently difficult to keep the temperature within the few degrees desired. One often hears about "Cold 70 degrees" in connection with oil burners or automatic coal stokers, and wonders how 70 degrees can possibly be cold. By this term is meant a condition of cold air sinking to the floor causing an uncomfortable condition prevailing even though the thermostat is satisfied. This can be avoided by maintaining a constant flow of heat which will cause a constant circulation of warm air, thereby forcing the cold air off the floor and leveling out the distribution of heat within the rooms. A recent development in thermostats, known as the heat acceleration type, will prevent this condition through the elimination of long firing periods and the corresponding over-shooting of temperature. Let us see how this heat acceleration idea works:

Instead of depending solely on the room temperature for the operation of its element, the heat acceleration thermostat utilizes some of the current flowing through its circuits for artificially heating and accelerating the normal action of

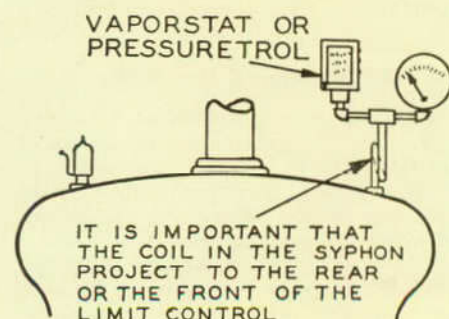


FIG. 3.

Typical pressure control or vapor control installed on boiler.

its bi-metallic strip. The addition of artificial heat by means of a small heater inside the thermostat casing, causes the bi-metallic strip to reach a temperature higher than the room temperature, thereby stopping the source of heat before sufficient time has elapsed to cause over-shooting of the desired temperature mark. This assures more frequent and efficient burner or stoker operation, and definitely eliminates "Cold 70 degrees" and improves the distribution of heat throughout the entire system.



### Other Factors in Control

The time necessary to produce a small increase in room temperature is dependent on the variable present at each burner operation. A poorly insulated home would require a longer time for the temperature to reverse and start to rise instead of fall, following the start of the burner or stoker, than a well-insulated one. Likewise, on a mild day, the time will be shorter than on a cold day. Also, an over-sized heating plant will raise the temperature faster than an undersized plant. Heat acceleration, therefore, assures a definite rise in room temperature during each operation of the heating plant, because the artificial heat will not be applied to the bi-metallic strip until a definite rise in room temperature

to them. Therefore, the thermostat must be mounted in a room chosen as that to set the temperature standard for the entire house. The thermostat must not be mounted on an outside wall, because of the coldness of such a spot. Nor again near doors that open to outdoors, nor near windows. Common sense points out all these things, yet it is surprising how often a thermostat is mounted somewhere just to look important and to impress visitors with the fact that the house is automatically heated. Meanwhile, the house temperature is either running 5 or 10 degrees too high or too low, because of the poor position of the thermostat.

The element of safety enters into the thermostat installation. Let us return again to that thermostat which we installed on a porch, expecting it to control the house temperature. With the heating plant straining to attain the desired temperature on the porch, what would happen? Well, if no proper precautions had been taken, the heating plant would not only heat the other rooms to unbearable temperatures, but it might well blow up as well. Quite obviously, some safeguard must be introduced whereby to curb against any stupidity or oversight.

### Modification of the Principle

In the case of a hot-water boiler, we come to the aquastat. If it should be

tion, the aquastat steps in to shut off the boiler. Also, as the water drops 10 degrees, and should the room temperature still be below 70, the aquastat will restart the burner. If the room thermostat continues to call for heat, the aquastat will maintain the water temperature between 150 and 160 degrees until the room temperature reaches 70. The aquastat may also be depended upon to keep radiators slightly warm if the room thermostat is set too low, as an added precaution against freeze-up.

A corresponding device is the pressure control (Fig. 3), used for steam boilers. The idea here is the same as for the aquastat, namely, the operation of the burner directly at the boiler itself, regardless of the room thermostat, if the latter fails to act sensibly or is not properly set. Instead of working on the basis of changing temperature, the pressure control operates on varying steam pressure.

There are other safety devices used in conjunction with automatic oil burners. In the case of gas pilot jobs, for instance, there is always the danger of the gas flame being extinguished by high winds or other causes. In such event the burner might start up without the fuel oil being ignited. Because of the setting of thermostat and aquastat or pressure control, the burner would keep right on going, pouring cold oil into the fire-pot. Such contingency is taken care of by either a protectostat or pyrostat. The former fits in the wall of the fire-pot, as shown in Fig. 4. The principle of the device is shown in Fig. 5. A diaphragm buckles under the influence of radiant heat, after sufficient time, and operates contacts. The pyrostat, on the other hand, consists of a bi-metallic helix placed in the chimney stack. The hot gases of combustion cause the helix to twist, operating the contacts in the casing mounted outside the stack. With either the protectostat or pyrostat (Fig. 6) the ultimate function is identical, namely, to shut off the fuel supply if the burner is not operating

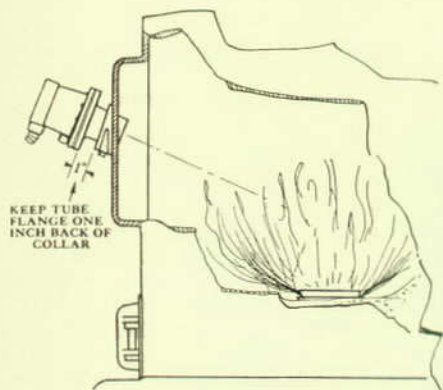


FIG. 4.

Protectostat mounted on fire door for rotary type burner. This device may be mounted on the base of the furnace, alongside burner, in the gun type installation.

has been noted by the heat acceleration type of thermostat. By heat acceleration, "on" periods of the thermostat may be increased to meet the requirements of the heating plant to assure leveled heat distribution. The general idea is comparable to modern automobile spring practice. Back in the old days a stiff spring was used, so that it would carry the necessary load without breaking and not respond to every little bump. Thus the old cars rode pretty hard, except when fully loaded. Today the springs are longer, more resilient, ready to provide a comfortable ride with one passenger or with full load. But shock absorbers tend to smooth out those many quivers as the car glides over rough roads. The heat acceleration plan is to make the thermostat still more responsive by applying artificial heat, which heat in turn assures a quicker shut-off as the desired temperature is attained.

The location of the thermostat is an important consideration. After all, the operation of the heating plant is determined by the thermostat. If, for the sake of exaggeration, the thermostat were installed on an exposed porch, and set for 70 degrees, the heating plant would strain for hours trying to raise that porch temperature to the comfortable degree. Meanwhile, the rooms of the house, connected on the same heating plant, would attain a temperature of 100 degrees and more, for the thermostat would be paying no attention

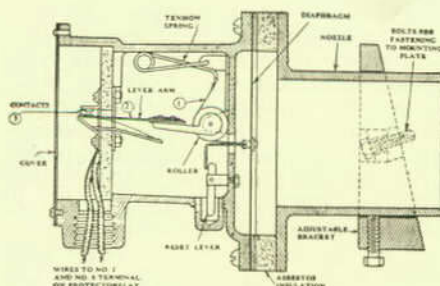


FIG. 5.

Mechanism of the protectostat, showing diaphragm which, under influence of radiant heat, buckles and in so doing actuates contacts.

a steam boiler, we come to the pressure control. The aquastat is another form of thermostat which, instead of functioning by means of air temperature, operates on the temperature of the water in the boiler or circulating system. There is the immersion type, in which the element is surrounded by water. There is the surface type, which is simply strapped to a riser and operates by heat of conduction through pipe and casing of instrument. An aquastat may be used either independently to control the burner or in dual control with the room thermostat. For example: With the room thermostat set for 70 degrees and the aquastat at 160 degrees, the burner is shut off when the room temperature reaches 70 degrees, regardless of the water temperature. However, if the water temperature reaches 160 degrees before the room temperature reaches 70, as might be the case if the boiler were being forced as with that porch illustra-

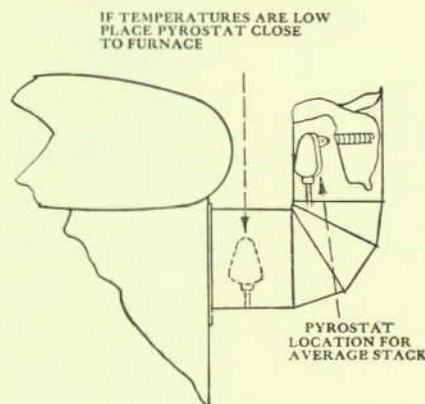


FIG. 6.

Typical installation of pyrostat in chimney stack, for the control of the burner to assure safe combustion conditions.

properly after a brief period, or otherwise to protect the plant from unsafe combustion conditions. Usually the oil

(Continued on page 354)



# Supreme Court's Usurpation of Power

By MILTON T. LYMAN, member of Texas Bar and L. U. No. 329

IT HAS been said that the ideal government is one in which the rights of the citizens are protected by an exact division of its powers between three quite distinct groups: the executive, the legislative and the judicial. The legislative makes the laws, but does not apply them; the executive executes them without making them, and the judiciary criticizes them and superintends their application. "And thus," as Mr. Bernard Fay says, "everything is perfect in a most perfect of worlds. Or rather everything would be perfect, if men themselves were perfect. The balance of the three powers would be excellent if balance were possible, and if human passions and selfishness allowed a human authority to consist of three distinct rival and divergent elements."

"In a number of the governments of the world, over a long period of time, patriotic people have earnestly tried to establish the three famous powers and their perfect balance," says Mr. Fay, "and wherever they succeeded, the result was a more or less complete impotence of the government." It is generally conceded that where the three branches really act as a check, one upon the other, nothing is accomplished, and it is only where all three departments co-operate, and each adjusts itself to the views and aims of the others, that real advancement is made in meeting the needs of the citizens and the times. And where two of the departments, the legislative and the executive, are limited and restricted in their powers by the other, the judicial, complete stagnation results. And especially so, where the judiciary acknowledges no limitations, other than that which they find in the United States Constitution as interpreted by no one but themselves. It is easily seen that there can be no balance of power where one department, not only acts as a check upon the other two departments, but as the sole check upon itself.

## History Explains Founders' Aim

When the structure of the federal government was framed in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and the various branches of the government came into being, it was not contemplated by those immortal makers of history, that there should be a balance of power between the three branches of the government, the legislative, the executive and the judicial. Neither was it intended that any one branch should act as a check upon the others.

We have always heard, and for generations have been taught, that each branch of the government should act as a check, one against the others. We have read so much about the "balance of power," but there is not a single word in the United States Constitution that authorizes such a balance of power, or that stipulates that one department should act as a check against the other

## Generally accepted powers of England and other countries fail to give court right to review legislation.

two. And the writer goes further, and avers that the federal courts have no authority to pass upon the constitutionality of any law enacted by the Congress of the United States or the legislatures of the various states, or to declare such laws unconstitutional. The courts of this country have never had such power, and the exercise of the same is an encroachment upon the domain of the legislative and the executive branches of the government. It is the result of what is known as "judicial legislation." The practice of overreaching the limit of prescribed jurisdiction by the law courts is as old as history itself. One daring judge will go slightly beyond his powers in administering the law in a case, then will follow a series of cases by other courts, basing their decisions upon the precedent set in the first case, and the thing becomes recognized law. And so a great deal of our recognized law has been made just that way; based upon a false premise, but the law just the same. And as we read further from American Law and Procedure, "the people have ever feared the courts more than they have their legislators, even where the laws were made by the edict of a monarch." The courts have never lost an opportunity to extend their jurisdiction beyond that prescribed by law. In the sixteenth century this tendency of the English law courts became so glaring that it was necessary for the chancellor's court to override, abridge and often set aside judgments of courts of law, in order to see that justice was administered. Writs of prohibition and injunction issued from the chancery court to the law courts, forbidding the execution of judgments, where it was

shown that the judgments were inequitable or that the jurisdiction of the court was overreached. Thus sprang up the system of our law known as Equity. Lord Wolsey, chancellor, in 1508, found it necessary to restrain the so-called courts of justice by the issuance of orders, to prevent the miscarriage of justice. From that time on, through the chancery courts, real justice was administered, until the beginning of the eighteenth century, when Chancellor Eldon took office. But after Lord Eldon established the doctrine of "stare decisis" in the chancery courts, that of following previous decisions, the practice of equity became about the same as that of the law courts.

## Apply Rule to Courts

The federal government has no powers except those specifically granted to it by the United States Constitution. If that is a fact, and we shall take up that question later, then the same restriction applies to any part of the federal government. And under this reasoning the federal courts have no powers except those specifically granted them by the Constitution. And nowhere in that document are the federal courts granted authority to set aside as unconstitutional enactments of the Congress and the legislatures of the states.

Then just how does it come about that the federal courts are recognized as having the power to act as a check upon the other branches of the government and the states, and to declare laws enacted by them unconstitutional? Where did this encroachment upon the powers of the other departments have its inception? As we have said before, it has been a matter of gradually reaching out by the courts for powers which they were not vested with. Let us see if the legislators have always been subject to a check by the judiciary.

Since the United States Constitution grants to the federal courts no power to set aside laws, those who uphold this

(Continued on page 355)



WHERE THE NINE JUDGES SIT IN AUGUST DIGNITY.



# 1940 Set As Crucial Year for Nation

By DR. EDWIN A. ELLIOTT, Professor of Economics, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas

*Editor's Note: Hundreds of influential men of the South know Dr. Elliott as a thoughtful, well-informed teacher, leader and speaker. As chairman of a regional labor board he has made a distinguished record. He has written a documented article which is important.*

A SERIES of frontiers has characterized the economic development of the United States. The first of these was the frontier of geography. For decades and generations we expanded westward, bringing into our command the rich and fertile lands of that area, suited to farming and grazing. This land area for these decades provided escapes from depressions for the earlier Americans. The second frontier was the frontier of natural resources. In the great land area beyond the rocky Atlantic coast were discovered certain natural resources, such as coal, iron, zinc, silver, gold, copper, and lately petroleum. These basic commodities were so much in demand by the market at home and the markets abroad that for generations these commodities, one after the other, provided the opportunity for the employment of men and the investment of capital, thus offering escapes from the depression of that era. Then came the frontier of industry. Upon the basic natural resources named above, we were able to build certain gigantic industries. The steam railway, waterway shipping, electric power and appliances, and the great automobile industry; and each industry in its turn provided for the investment of capital and the employment of labor, and each provided in certain eras escapes from depressions.

I do not agree with the Liberty Leaguers that these frontiers enabled us to overcome depressions solely by "natural forces" and by a laissez-faire policy on the part of the government. The facts are quite to the contrary. The government protected, by the establishment of forts, the westward advance of the first pioneers; it later offered homesteads to their successors. It subsidized the railroads with gigantic grants of land. It subsidized with mail contracts the steam shipping industry. It protected inventors with patent rights. It protected manufacturers with tariff walls. And in almost every depression it sought to raise prices by measures of inflation.

The frontiers of geography, natural resources, and industry in the old sense have passed. The land area is occupied. The basic natural resources have in the main been revealed. And there is no new private industry on the horizon at the present of sufficient size to employ all of our idle capital nor all of our idle man-power. We need, therefore, to look for a new economic frontier.

## Frontier of Co-operative Control

The writer wishes, therefore, to invite the reader's attention to a frontier which, for want of a better title, shall be design-

**Economic forces are moving toward a climax—a goal of disaster unless interrupted by new rational policies.**

nated as The Frontier of Co-operative Control.

President Roosevelt, with the sincerest of intentions, and with a genuine desire to do something for the common welfare in the situation of the tragic emergency of 1933, made a first, although not a sure, step in the direction of co-operative control by the establishment of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The National Industrial Recovery Act sought, first, to establish for business and industry rules for the control of cut-throat, unbridled, and destructive competition. Secondly, it sought to establish for labor maximum hours and minimum wages, and the guarantee of its right to organize without interference from the employer and to bargain collectively through the organization of its own choice. Thirdly, it sought to abolish child labor.

The National Industrial Recovery Act, while it lived, was poorly administered and resulted in an excessive rise in prices and profits at the expense of workers and the consuming public. It did, however, improve the hours of labor, and in certain industries raised wages, and generally reduced the exploitation of child labor. But the chief contribution was that it brought to the attention of the public the necessity of breaking with the policy of drift and indifference, which

had characterized the policy of the government in the tragic years of 1929-33.

In May, 1935, the Supreme Court declared the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional, but that declaration did not solve the problems that the Act sought to solve, nor does the Supreme Court's decision in the Guffy coal case solve the problem of that terribly sick industry. The problems of ruthless and destructive competition are still much in evidence. Hours of labor are too long; wages are too low; child labor is not entirely abolished; and labor's right to bargain freely is by no means accomplished, although the National Labor Relations Act is a sincere first step toward that goal.

## Two Types of Earning

In the present system, we have exploitation in unbridled competition on the one hand and exploitation by monopoly on the other. We find monopolies such as utilities making profits ranging to more than 3,000 per cent.

The substitute for ruthless competition on the one hand and exploitative monopolies on the other is the consumer co-operative in the first place, and the producer co-operative in the second. Big business wants collective action for itself but it insists on individual action for the consumer and the laborer, and laissez-faire for the government; that is, it wants laissez-faire until its own interests demand of the government a loan, or a tariff, or troops to break a strike.

The hours of labor, and the most tragic of all of our economic problems—UNEMPLOYMENT—remain unsolved.

(Continued on page 352)



Problems accumulate; they can be met only by prescience, scientific knowledge and courage.



# Public Rates Generally Lower Than Private

A MOOT point which has caused a great deal of discussion in the United States for years has been cleared up. Power rates of municipally-owned public electric utilities are generally lower than those of the private utilities. This record is presented in a recent authoritative report of the Federal Power Commission. The average monthly bill for 25 kilowatt hours of electricity for every city of 20,000 population or over shows

48 municipal utilities ----- \$1.52  
451 private utilities ----- 1.85

This is a simple arithmetical average, not weighted by the size of the city. It represents an average monthly saving of 33 cents for 25 kilowatt hours. The average bill for private utilities is 21.7 per cent greater than for municipal. To look at this question in another light, the citizen finds that the average basic rate for 48 municipal utilities is 6.84 cents and for the 451 private utilities 8.05 cents. Here is a simple table that tells the whole story.

Population Group	25 KWH		100 KWH		250 KWH	
	Municipal	Private	Municipal	Private	Municipal	Private
I Over 250,000	\$1.12	\$1.34	\$3.39	\$3.93	\$7.08	\$7.68
II 100,000 to 249,999	1.30	1.82	3.93	4.72	6.07	8.88
III 50,000 to 99,999	1.33	1.61	3.69	4.28	6.80	8.05
U. S., all groups	1.27	1.60	3.56	4.29	6.69	8.11

[Note: The averages in this table are simple arithmetical averages and were taken from the actual rates for these cities, published by the Federal Power Commission. The private utilities averaged above include only those utilities within the states having municipal utilities serving cities belonging to the three size groups (50,000-99,999; 100,000-249,999, and over 250,000). Private utilities in states which do not have a municipal plant serving a city of 50,000 population or larger are not included.]

Light is thrown on the typical monthly bills for citizens of the United States. The United States average for 25 kilowatt hours is \$1.79. Here is the table:

## Weighted Averages of Typical Monthly Bills for the United States as of January 1, 1935

Size of community	25 kw h	100 kw h	250 kw h
U. S. average	\$1.79	\$4.78	\$8.98
250,000 and over	1.55	4.40	9.09
100,000 to 249,999	1.65	4.66	8.55
50,000 to 99,999	1.76	4.56	8.44

From Rate Series No. 3, "Average Typical Residential Bills."

Another very important myth has been exploded by the Federal Power Commission. This is the myth repeated over and over by foes of municipal ownership. These foes declare that municipal utilities do not pay taxes. The Federal Power Commission now shows that they not only pay taxes but they make larger contributions in cash outlays than the private utilities.

The data below were obtained from 1,216 privately owned electric utilities for the years 1933 and 1934. The term "base revenues" means the net amount of electric operating revenues which the utilities receive after deducting from gross electric operating revenues the

## Indisputable record presented by Federal Power Commission. Other moot points covered.

amount which they receive for selling current to other utilities to be later resold to ultimate consumers.

	1933	1934
Gross electric operative revenues	\$1,778,624,188	\$1,852,434,994
Sales to private utilities for resale	123,858,088	156,914,344
Base revenues	\$1,654,766,100	\$1,695,520,650
*Total taxes	206,988,870	239,773,260
Ratio of taxes to gross revenues	11.6%	12.9%
Ratio of taxes to base revenues	12.5%	14.1%

\* Total taxes include federal, state and all other taxes.

## Taxation and Cash Contributions of Municipal Utilities

The data below were secured from 518 municipal utilities for the years 1933 and 1934.

### Average monthly bill for:

	25 KWH		100 KWH		250 KWH	
	Municipal	Private	Municipal	Private	Municipal	Private
I Over 250,000	\$1.12	\$1.34	\$3.39	\$3.93	\$7.08	\$7.68
II 100,000 to 249,999	1.30	1.82	3.93	4.72	6.07	8.88
III 50,000 to 99,999	1.33	1.61	3.69	4.28	6.80	8.05
U. S., all groups	1.27	1.60	3.56	4.29	6.69	8.11

Cash contributions are net, after deducting from total cash contributions to cities any sums which the cities have spent on behalf of the municipal utility. The most important payments which municipal electric plants make to cities are: Payments to municipal general fund; Payments to special funds; Payments on principal or interest of municipal debt, not contracted for the benefit of the utility.

	1933	1934
Operating electric revenues	\$81,755,422	\$85,648,870
Taxes	\$866,431	\$873,943
Net cash contributions	11,383,194	12,787,063
Total taxes and net contributions	\$12,249,625	\$13,661,006
Ratio to operating revenues:		
Taxes	1.1%	1.0%
Net cash contributions	13.9%	14.9%
Taxes and net contributions	15.0%	15.9%

## Net Free Service of Municipal Utilities to Cities

In addition to making heavy cash contributions (which alone exceed the ratio of taxes paid by private utilities to private base revenues) municipal utilities

provide a great deal of service to cities either free or at nominal costs. Such free or undervalued services include street and park lighting, water and sewage pumping, light and power for municipal buildings, energy for fire alarms, traffic lights, etc. Cities, in return, often provide free office space, joint superintendence, meter reading and bill collecting services free to the utility. The

	1933	1934
Gross electric operative revenues	\$1,778,624,188	\$1,852,434,994
Sales to private utilities for resale	123,858,088	156,914,344
Base revenues	\$1,654,766,100	\$1,695,520,650
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Ratio of taxes to gross revenues	11.6%	12.9%
Ratio of taxes to base revenues	12.5%	14.1%
* Total taxes include federal, state and all other taxes.		
Free street lighting		\$5,510,159
Free water pumping		391,770
Misc. free municipal services		1,595,033
Total value of free electric service		\$7,496,962
Non-electric free service		23,039
Total value of free service to cities		\$7,520,001
Value of free service from cities		190,282
Net value of free service to cities		\$7,329,719
Total operating revenues		\$92,036,020
Ratio of free service to operating revenues		7.4%

The resolution authorizing the investigation is as follows:

Whereas accurate and comprehensive information regarding the rates charged for electrical energy and its service to residential, rural, commercial and industrial consumers throughout the United States is required by the Congress and other governmental agencies;

"Whereas no compilation of such rates and charges has been made by any official body: therefore be it

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Federal Power Commission be, and it is hereby authorized and directed to investigate, and compile the rate charged for electric energy and its service to residential, rural, commercial, and industrial consumers throughout the United States by private and municipal corporations and to report such rates, together with an analysis thereof, to the Congress at the earliest practicable date."

If you wish to appear agreeable in society you must consent to be taught many things which you know already.

—Lavater.



# Radio Amateurs Linked by Morse Code

By STANLEY E. HYDE, L. U. No. 18

**T**ODAY, amateur radio represents over fifty thousand people. Forty thousand of these amateurs are located in the United States, for it is this country which gave birth to amateur radio and it still is foremost in this art.

When radio broadcasting first came into existence a few years ago it instantly caught the fascination of millions of people the world over. It fired their imagination, as they tuned in on programs that came from near and far. Of course there was the ever present satisfaction of bringing in programs of education and entertainment, yet the thrill

**Fifty thousand enthusiastic radio fans communicate with each other across world spaces. Basis for new world understanding.**

lamp the vacuum tube, its servant the world-wide force of amateur radio.

Amateur radio is a hobby of tremendous fascination, a power in your hand that can annihilate distance and help to bring you closer to mankind throughout

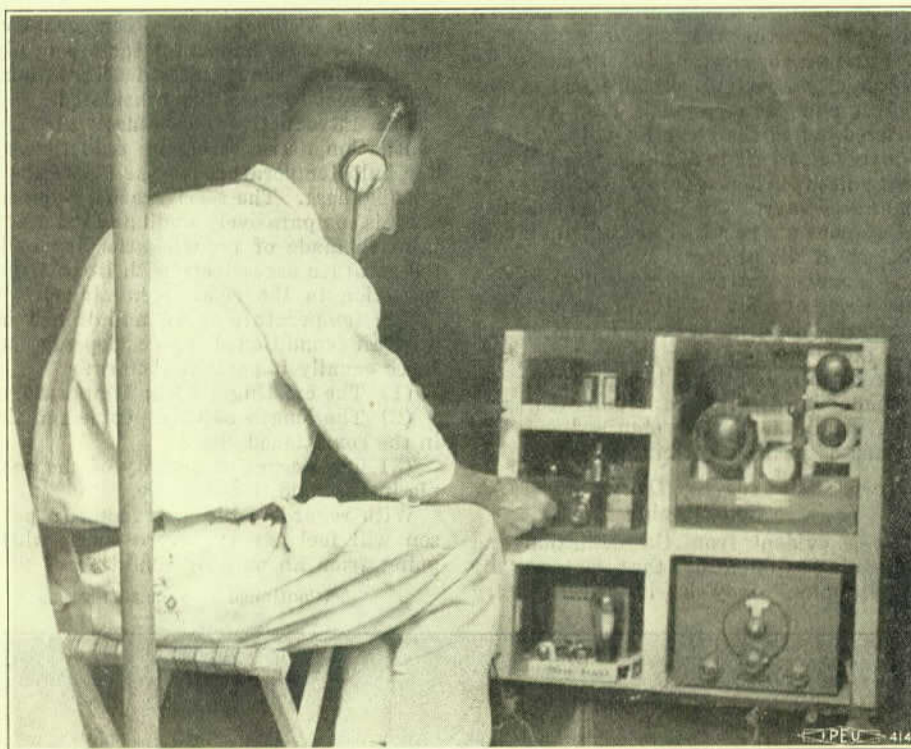
send out a "CQ" and sign your new call letters issued by the Federal Communications Commission. Then you breathlessly tune across the dial straining your ears for that call of yours, which is repeated many times and at intervals signed by the call letters of the station answering your "CQ." Maybe it's only a "local" you hear calling you, or it may be J2 IX, a Jap in far away Tokio, or even a VK in Sydney, Australia. If the latter he will start out by saying "GE (good evening) OM (old man), your signals are RST 5-7-9x hr (here) in Sydney." How strange it will seem to you in June to hear him say it's very cold there and his feet are nearly frozen, while you may be sitting at your instrument with your shirt sleeves rolled up and no heat in the room.

Amateur radio started shortly after Marconi startled the world by sending messages between distant points without wires. But amateur radio as we think of it now really started when individuals began making home-made equipment with the idea of communicating by "wireless telegraphy;" perhaps only across the city or at the most a few miles distant.

## Represent Trained Body of Men

Its activities may be divided into two periods; that before and after the World War. Pre-war amateur radio had little

(Continued on page 332)



PORTABLE STATION IN TENT.

of "DX" is still a major factor in the minds of many radio listeners, as shown by the ever growing demand for receivers that can bring in short-wave foreign programs.

That keen satisfaction in hearing the faint distant calls from foreign stations is still basic with the radio amateur, but it has been long superseded by the greater lure; that of talking to these faraway points in all parts of the world, for the International Morse Code is understood by all radio amateurs and commercial operators, the world over.

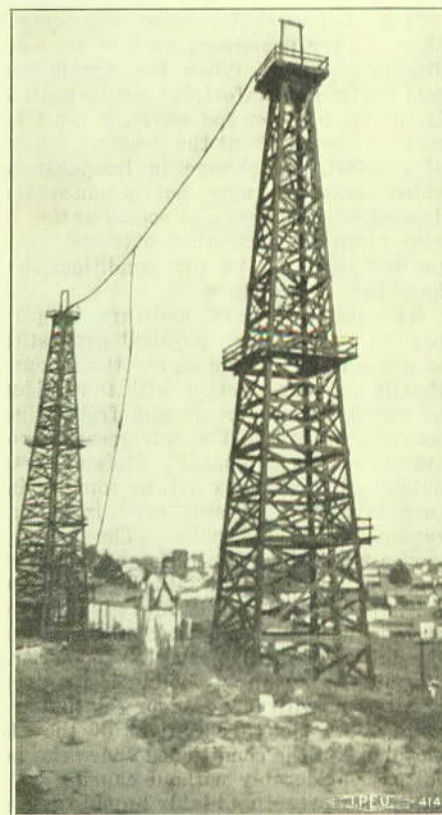
All continents and countries are daily spanned by the radio amateur, there being nothing left for him to conquer in the way of long distance but that of inter-planetary communication; if that be possible.

Do you remember the story of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp, and the magic genii who was its servant? The radio amateur is a modern Aladdin, his magic

the world. Surely a thing like this is of value when all the world is restless and countries vie with each other in the race to arm for future conflict.

A few years ago the whole world began talking about short-waves, and the radio amateurs were constantly referred to as the ones who developed this unknown ether spectrum. Exploration and scientific expeditions to all corners of the earth; the Byrd Expedition in particular, was front page news, and through all these dispatches the radio amateur was found to be a connecting link in the communication system between such expeditions and the civilized world. The hurricanes in Florida, the recent New England disastrous floods and other major disasters have all been a means to prove what amateur radio communication can mean in time of trouble, when regular channels of communication fail.

It's a real thrill when you first sit down at your new "key" or "mike" and



Transmitting antenna on two 132-foot oil derricks for portable station. Seven foreign countries were "hooked" with this rig, using 35 watts input, located at Hermosa Beach, Calif.



# Train Men Study Air Conditioning

By L. C. ANDERSON

*Editor's Note: Air conditioning of trains has become popular. This advance in transit has produced a new field of service for electricians. In this article the basic principles of proper temperature control are illuminatingly discussed.*

**I**T IS THE purpose of this article and the one to follow to word it in such a fashion that it will be readily understandable to persons not well versed in air conditioning and refrigeration.

Physically, pure air consists of about 78 per cent nitrogen, 21 per cent oxygen and 1 per cent inert gases, such as argon, helium and neon. However, we are concerned only with atmospheric air, which is a mixture of pure air and moisture, together with impurities such as carbon dioxide, dust, bacteria, pollen and smoke.

Air conditioning is the process of controlling and modifying air with respect to temperature, humidity, movement and distribution and purity.

From this definition we see that many factors enter into the study of air conditioning. Often a change in one factor causes a change in one or several other factors. For instance, when air is heated, its temperature is raised, its movement and distribution are affected, and although its moisture content remains unchanged the relative humidity is lowered. Conversely, when the air is cooled, its temperature is lowered, its movement changed, and its relative humidity raised.

It is obvious that temperature control plays a very prominent part in air conditioning work. When the air is too cold for bodily comfort, it must be heated. If the air becomes too warm, it must be cooled to bring about the greatest degree of comfort. A change in temperature alone, however, may not produce the desired effect unless due consideration is also given to that other extremely important element in air conditioning—humidity or moisture.

The percentage of moisture in proportion to the other physical properties of air is relatively small, but the amount that is present, together with that added by occupants of a room and from other sources, influences the refrigeration requirements tremendously. Moisture-free outside air does not exist, as some moisture is always present even in desert regions or at the poles. The amount varies surprisingly in different localities and this must be taken into consideration.

The relative humidity in a given space is influenced by outdoor conditions and the nature of the project. When air conditioning for comfort cooling is required in a region with low outdoor relative humidity, the moisture content of the atmosphere in the conditioned space can be raised considerably without causing bodily discomfort. In a highly humid region, dehumidification is necessary for comfort cooling conditioning. The lowering of the atmospheric temperatures repre-

**Air not only factor in proper temperature. A study of human beings in relation to heat and cold essential. Advances made.**

sents only a moderate part of the load on the refrigerating machine, but to lower the percentage of the moisture in the air greatly increases the refrigerating requirements. Therefore, in the space to be air conditioned, the higher the relative humidity within the limits of bodily comfort, the smaller the load on the refrigerating machine.

Purifying or cleaning the air is rapidly becoming important. Smoke and grime, pollen and bacteria-laden dust, must be filtered out of the fresh air supply. Reasonably clean air is found in many localities and in such cases cleaning equipment is unnecessary. The purity and quantity of outdoor air required are based on conditions of the project.

Air movement and proper distribution are necessary for uniform temperatures. Correct temperature and humidity are not alone sufficient for greatest comfort. The circulation must be such that objectionable drafts are eliminated, and this condition can be obtained only by means of positive air circulation.

## Interpretation of the Definition of Air Conditioning

It is evident from the definition and foregoing explanations that the term "air conditioning" may be interpreted very

broadly. It may concern a basic change in only one factor although other factors may be altered by the original change. Further, the purposes of air conditioning may vary. Many manufacturing processes require the maintenance of atmospheric conditions at a point which is far from the comfortable. In these industrial applications, high temperatures may be required with relative humidity as low as 1 per cent, or temperatures below 0° F. may be necessary with high relative humidity.

## Standard Conditions of Air Conditioning for Comfort

**Cooling Temperature.** Temperature, one of the most important factors in air conditioning, has certain limitations which must be carefully considered.

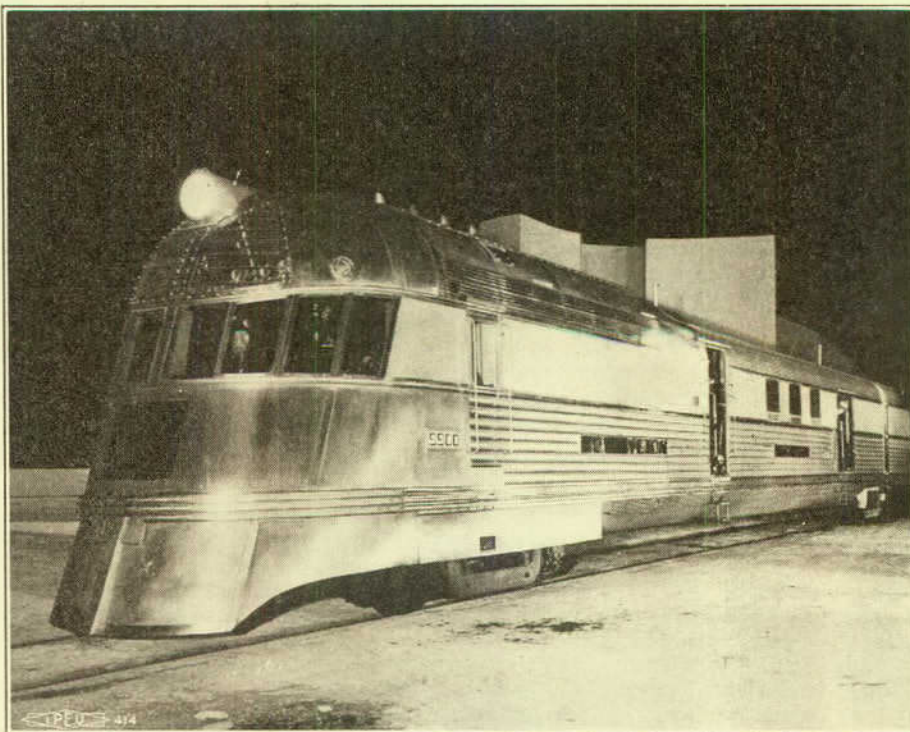
The introduction of outdoor air for ventilation necessitates the reduction of dry bulb temperature by the removal of sensible heat. The refrigeration requirement is comparatively small and the error is often made of reducing the dry bulb temperature excessively with little or no reduction in the relative humidity.

The temperature to be maintained in any air conditioned space depends on three equally important factors:

- (1) The existing outdoor temperature.
- (2) The length of time people remain in the conditioned space.
- (3) The degree of activity of the people in the conditioned space.

With regard to the first factor, a person will feel a very severe shock when going from an outdoor condition of 95°

(Continued on page 351)

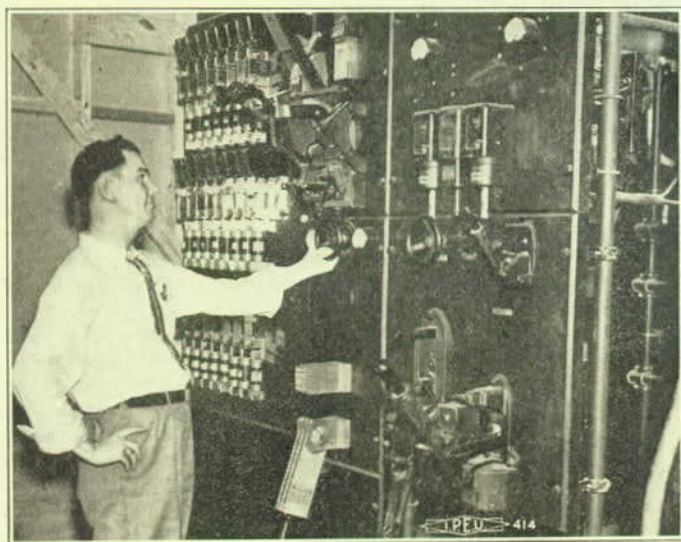


Speedy modern trains race across the continent while passengers sit in cool, clean comfort.



# Illuminated History; 100 Years of Texas Life

## I. B. E. W. Lights Texas Centennial



(Left)

Main control board in generator room at search-light bank.

Brother R. H. Rupard, member of L. U. No. 59, Dallas, chief electrician of installations, Texas Centennial Central Exposition.

(Below)

LIGHT-BANK IN PERSPECTIVE. This battery of floods makes night as day in Dallas.

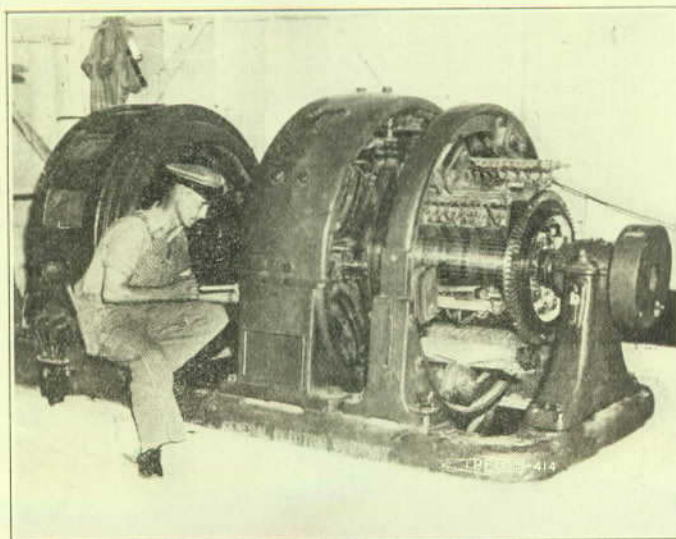


(Above)

Showing comparative size of lights-bank in charge of Brother L. M. Kersey, ex-chief electrician of the U. S. Navy—a member of L. U. No. 59.

(Right)

Generator supplying 24 searchlights—naval type. Operated by Brother T. C. Estes—ex-naval electrician and a member of L. U. No. 59.





# New Screen Actors Union Functions

THOSE who know Robert Montgomery as a cocktail-shaking, top-hatted, frivolous Beau Brummel with a hard, cold approach to life and love are not aware that he is president of the Screen Actors Guild, a labor union. Those who see James Cagney as the fighting Irish boy with lilting humor and devil-may-care manner are not aware that he is vice president of the same union.

Neither do many of our readers realize that Joan Crawford, Chester Morris, Boris Karloff and a score of other leading screen celebrities are now banded together in a labor union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The Screen Guild Magazine has just announced the editorship of William Bledsoe. The magazine comes to the desk of many labor union publications. It is modern and attractive, and speaks the language of trade unionists.

The membership of the Screen Actors Guild is about 5,000 motion picture actors and actresses.

The story of this industry is not different from the stories of other industries. A few headliners get fabulous salaries, but contrary to the opinion of many, the vast majority of screen actors earn a small yearly income. Fully 50 per cent of screen actors earn less than unskilled laborers and it is said that hordes of extras are barely able to keep alive on the scraps from the industry's table.

The hours in the studios are especially bad. Often they run from 16 to 18 hours per day.

Those who know Bob Montgomery and Jimmie Cagney know them as thoughtful young men. Before they were actors they were ambitious to become writers. They are said to read widely and have a knowledge of economics. Recently Montgomery, as president, had this to say about the aims of the Guild:

"It is devoted to a policy of sane, progressive action in behalf of all motion picture actors and actresses. High among its objectives are economic security and better working conditions for extras and bit players. Fully 50 per cent of all motion picture actors and actresses earn less in a year than an unskilled laborer. The reader must remember that it is to these classes of poorly-paid people the Guild refers in answering questions about compensation of actors, not to highly-paid contract players."

The Guild has recently published an attractive pamphlet, called "The ABC of the Screen Actors Guild." Here are some of the questions and answers in this pamphlet:

**Is the Guild a labor union?**

Yes.

**Why was the Guild organized?**

**The Guild continues its life and service with attractive propaganda and magazine.**

The Guild was organized to obtain through collective bargaining adequate compensation and fair working conditions for its members, and to foster the dignity of the screen acting profession. Thus, the Guild defends and promotes the economic and artistic interests of motion picture players and advances the general welfare of the motion picture industry.



BOB MONTGOMERY.

He is known for his casual manner in society roles, but few know him as the hard-hitting leader of a labor union.

In 1933, small individual wage cuts were climaxed by an eight weeks' general 50 per cent slash in actors' salaries. They were helpless before this attack on their earnings. ORGANIZED EMPLOYEES DID NOT TAKE ANY REDUCTION IN PAY.

The Guild was formed to give actors the same protection their fellow-employees have had for years.

**What is the difference between the Guild and the Academy?**

The Academy is owned and controlled by employers. It is not a real union of employees. It is a "company union." It cannot benefit picture players because it does not represent them. Hardly a handful of actors is in its ranks today.

**How much does it cost to belong to the Guild?**

Guild dues are based upon the principle of ability to pay. Senior members pay \$25 entrance fee and yearly dues according to the following salary schedule:

\$15,000 a year and under----	\$30
\$15,000 to \$50,000 a year----	60
\$50,000 or over a year-----	100

Junior members pay \$10 entrance fee and \$5 yearly dues.

Dues for both senior and junior members may be paid in quarterly installments.

**Where is the business of the Guild conducted?**

The Guild maintains offices at 1655 North Cherokee Street, Hollywood, Calif. Members are invited to visit the Guild's headquarters. Inquiries are welcome and general advice on actors' problems is always available.

**What is the relationship of the Guild and the Actors' Equity Association?**

There is a close working arrangement between the Guild and Equity, but the Guild has complete control over its own affairs. To further this co-operation a written agreement exists between the Guild and Equity.

**Is the Guild affiliated with the American Federation of Labor?**

Yes. The Guild has a charter from the Associated Actors and Artistes of America which is a federation of all organizations of actors and is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The Guild's charter gives it exclusive jurisdiction over actors and actresses in the motion picture industry.

**Is the Guild a member of the California State Federation of Labor?**

Yes.

**Is the Guild a member of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council?**

Yes. One of the Guild's representatives is a member of the executive board of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council. Through this affiliation, the Guild helps advance the cause of organized labor in Los Angeles by actively participating in the work of the council.

**Is the Guild affiliated with other organizations of actors?**

Yes. In addition to its agreement with Equity, the Guild, through its membership in the Associated Actors and Artistes of America, is closely allied with every recognized organization of actors in the United States. However, this does not in any way destroy the autonomy of the Guild.

The Guild is also considering separate agreements with the British Actors' Equity Association and the American

(Continued on page 335)



# That "Electrical Fluid" of Dr. Franklin

TURNING back the pages for an authentic glimpse of the past is almost as exciting as it would be if we could look forward into the future. At least, that is the way it seemed to your Journal reporter, thumbing through old books whose pages had felt the imprint of the fingers of our American revolutionary ancestors, and an even more definite imprint of their life and times.

We learn at school that Benjamin Franklin flew a kite in a rain storm, with a key attached to the string; and that an electrical current traveled down the wet string, with an exploding spark when it reached the metal; and perhaps the incident seems childish, unimportant, and we wonder why the good Doctor's name is celebrated in connection with electrical discovery.

But if you could lay hands on Franklin's own journal of electrical experiments, you would see a man groping in the dark, with vast determination to learn the secrets of a mysterious essence; testing his adversary in every way a brilliant mind could suggest. Franklin's experiments focussed the eyes of the civilized world on the behavior of a strange "fluid" which could pass through solid matter. His own intense curiosity about it engaged the interest of scientists in the old world and the new, captivated the French queen, impressed the British Royal Society, and gave impetus to the study of electricity by many who followed.

About 1745 the Leyden jar came into use for experiments in static electricity. And before 1750 Franklin had not only made important discoveries in respect to the Leyden jar, but had announced that all the phenomena observed in connection with the jar, could be duplicated with lightning drawn from the clouds. About this time he also established the positive and negative theory of electricity.

Franklin advanced the study of electricity not only by his own discoveries but also by the interest he aroused in others. Dr. Franklin and his experiments formed a topic of conversation among fashionable folk as well as scientists. He kept up an eager correspondence among others who sought knowledge of the electrical spark; and his published papers found a wide audience.

## Original Papers Preserved

The yellowed pages of "The Works of Dr. Benjamin Franklin in Philosophy, Politics, and Morals," printed and published in Philadelphia, by William Duane in 1808, contain Franklin's original papers relating to his study of electricity, and much of his correspondence on this subject.

In 1751 we find him writing to Cadwallader Colden (afterwards lieutenant-governor of New York) in this fashion:

"\* \* \* I forget whether I wrote to you

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**Groping in the dark, Benjamin Franklin with his electrical experiments, paved the way for further discovery and practical application.**

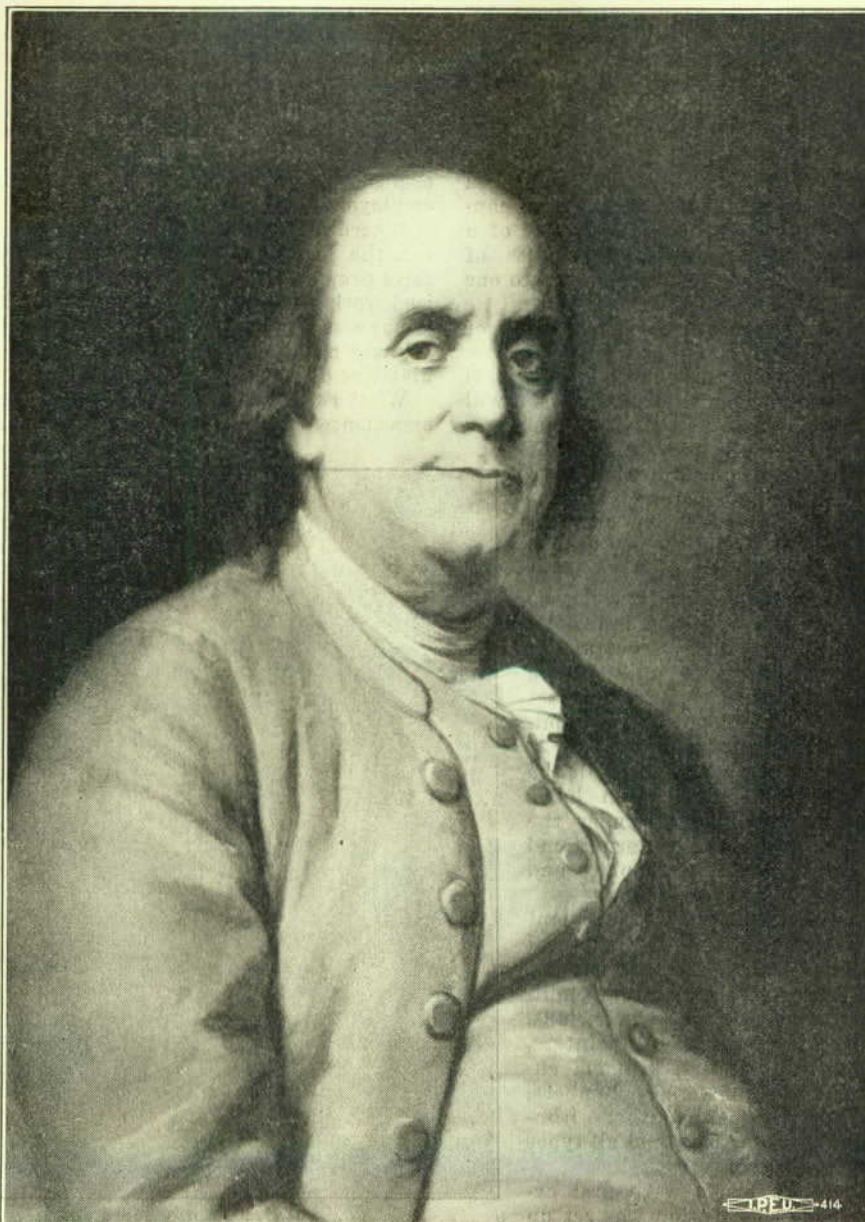
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that I have melted brass pins and steel needles, inverted the poles of the magnetic needle, given a magnetism and polarity to needles that had none, and fired dry gunpowder by the electrical spark. I have five bottles that contain eight or nine gallons each, two of which charged are sufficient for those purposes: but I can charge and discharge them altogether. There are no bounds (but what expense and labor give) to the

force man may raise and use in the electrical way: for bottle may be added to bottle in *infinitum*, and all united and discharged altogether as one, the force and effect proportioned to their number and size. The greatest known effects of common lightning may, I think, without difficulty, be exceeded in this way, which a few years since could not have been believed, and even now may seem to many a little extravagant to suppose. So we are got beyond the skill of Rabelais's devils of two years old, who, he humorously says, had only learnt to thunder and lighten a little round the head of a cabbage."

Dr. Franklin was perhaps the *first*, and certainly among the first, to recognize the boundless force that might be realized through the electric current, but though he could produce the current

(Continued on page 350)



Wizard of Philadelphia, Old Ben, who led his world in electrical experimentation.



# A Craftsman Raises Certain Questions

By CHESTER STANLEY, L. U. No. 1147

*Editor's Note: Here is a voluntary contribution that goes to the heart of the industrial union question. A good deal is being written and spoken concerning the rights of semi-skilled workers, but does this mean that skilled workers have no rights?*

A craft is an ancient industrial art. It is a well-defined body of principles, science, skill and tradition. It is a developing art. In the case of electrical workers, the science upon which the craft is based is constantly expanding. The electrical art has often been compared to the professions. Mr. Stanley wants to know if the skilled workers can be adequately represented by one ignorant of these principles.

CONSIDERABLE agitation is now taking place for organizing employees into industrial unions for each separate plant or industry no matter how many different skilled trades may be involved with any single manufacturing or processing plant.

Sincerity perhaps in their theory that this is to be a super-Utopia of all workers is not to be questioned, but as an unbiased skilled tradesman for many years I cannot see the wisdom nor the justice of a system that regiments all classes of workers within a specified plant into one common unit.

To do so does several things, first of all the skilled tradesmen not only lose their individuality as such, but their local unions and national organizations will also dissolve into thin air, resulting in a cruel and disastrous overthrow of loyal, sincere officers who have proved their competency, executive ability, conservative business management and trustworthiness.

Secondly, let us analyze what actually happens in a typical case similar to the proposed industrial union. Here in Wisconsin are located many paper mills which, like any other industry, must necessarily employ skilled, semi-skilled and common labor.

Ninety-eight per cent of all the mills which employ union labor are organized by and under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Pulp-Sulphite and Paper Mills Workers Union.

Every complete mill or plant has a separate and distinct local industrial union which has in its membership carpenters, millwrights, machinists, electricians, power house operators, painters, sheet metal workers, firemen, engineers, steamfitters, plumbers, bricklayers, cement finishers, ironworkers, blacksmiths, and all types of common labor.

When the locals were first organized a classification was set up with very slight or no increase in

**Who is competent to represent craftsmen on boards of arbitration, wage boards and in negotiations? Is industry complex or simple?**

wages written into the agreement; in other words, all employees started from a certain level of wages.

Whenever the shop committee sits in a company conference on wage adjustment they, of course, represent all employees of the entire mill and the theory of mass organization is used by the company as an excellent alibi to never increase individual craft employees' wages because "dissension may take place among the other employees who will also request an increase of wages; therefore, we cannot afford to make any increase at this time;" or the company reply may run something like this, "Your argument sounds fair so we have decided to make a general increase of two cents an hour for all employees."

Where in the name of common justice can the skilled craftsman expect to receive proper compensation for his specialized work when the shop committee, who is supposed to represent him, knows absolutely nothing at all about this particular line of work?

What rule of reasoning can justify an experienced electrician or any other craft

tradesman joining an organization that may have several laborers on the shop committee to represent him?

If ever the real forgotten man is located in this unfortunate struggle for supremacy, he will tell you he once was a recognized craftsman of individual prestige, but now since becoming an industrial union member, he cannot secure equitable compensation for his skilled work because he is placed on a wage classification that operates automatically; if the laborer's wage rate is raised 1 cent an hour, I also receive an additional 1 cent per hour; if, however, the laborer's wages remain stationary or are lowered, then I too must suffer with him regardless of the additional hazard and increased responsibility I must carry.

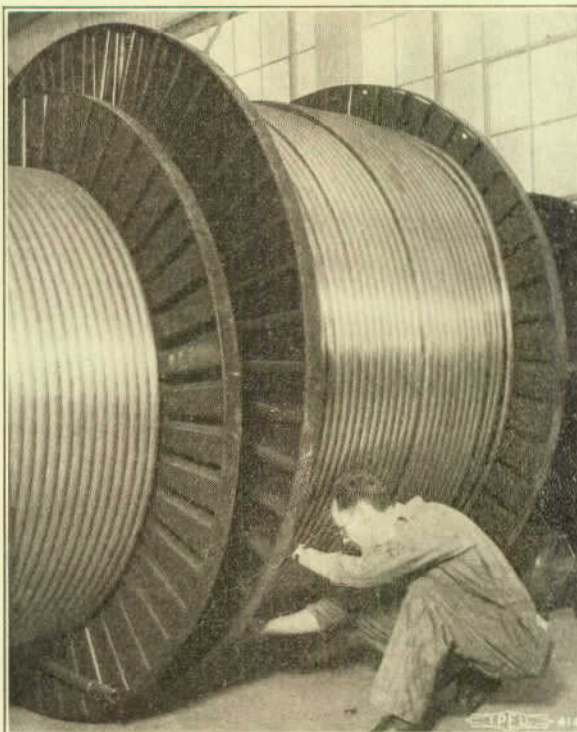
I believe the American Federation of Labor has taken a very sensible stand in this controversy by following a policy of permitting industrial unions only where particular industries justify such a course for the good of all organized labor; therefore, let craftsmen not be stampeded into uncertain mass labor regimentation under questionable so-called leadership, but follow our recognized International officers' advice and with all the power within our legal limits assist all unorganized craftsmen into their respective craft unions, as a supreme effort to counteract this menace which is threatening established craft unions.

Considerable credit must be given the Pulp and Sulphite International for their far-sightedness and commendable aggressiveness in successfully organizing paper mill workers of all classes and crafts into one "industrial union" for each mill when other organizations failed to do so.

When paper mill workers were first organized in this district some years ago, electrical workers very wisely decided to form a local union of their own craft in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; while the steamfitters, for instance, affiliated with the Pulp and Sulphite Workers after some 16 years have not one single union steamfitter in the city of Wisconsin Rapids outside of the same few working in the mill.

There are other crafts similarly situated but this one citation will serve my purpose in illustrating how self initiative to promote growth of membership in a particular craft is just about extinct and buried forever.

Electrical workers on the other hand through their craft local union have something to keep alive an active interest to build up; therefore, our local membership has not only been increased over



Science studied, wedded to applied art, makes the craftsman a weighty force in industry.

(Continued on page 354)



# Continuous State of Slow Starvation

THE International Labour Office at Geneva has just issued a challenge to the leading countries of the world. After a year's study of the widely prevalent, paradoxical situation in which great masses of the lower income groups suffer from under-nourishment in the very midst of huge agricultural surpluses, the I. L. O. has reached the conclusion that it would be a perfectly possible, though far from simple task to recapture the economic balance between food production and consumption, so that all, even the poorest, could attain adequate and proper nutrition.

The maladjustment of our economic system is of long standing. It results as the accumulation of forces which were at work for many years before the current depression brought them sharply to public attention. In its report, entitled "Workers Nutrition and Social Policy," the International Labour Office declares: "Large numbers of the working population not only in impoverished or depressed areas but even in the most advanced industrial countries are inadequately nourished. Such malnourishment and under-nourishment are not the result merely of temporary dislocations due to an industrial depression, though a depression usually has an aggravating influence. It is a condition found among many employed workers in times of normal business activity."

Of this wide-spread condition of malnourishment the I. L. O. further states, "Its primary and most important cause is inability to buy the right kinds of foods, especially protective foods, in the necessary quantities. Low income or lack of purchasing power is thus the root cause of the inadequate nutrition of large numbers of workers and their families."

The medical profession and nutritionists have long emphasized the importance of variety in the daily diet, in order to assure the individual of securing all the elements essential to good health.

Nutrition experts classify foodstuffs into two major groups: energy-bearing foods which act as fuel in the body and support muscular activity, and protective foods which build up and repair the human machine to supply long-run "reserves."

The energy-bearing group includes breads and cereals, starches, meat, certain fats and sugars. The protective foods are those rich in vitamins and mineral salts—as eggs, milk and milk products, lean meat, fruit and vegetables. The health committee

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**Low income—lack of purchasing power—cited as root cause for widespread undernourishment. Report of I. L. O. gets world-wide recognition.**

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of the League of Nations appointed a commission last year which met in London during November and set up standards of the dietary requirements necessary for the achievement and maintenance of sound health. The commission found "that deficiencies in important nutrients are a common feature of modern diets and that these deficiencies usually occur in the protective foods (foods rich in minerals and vitamins) rather than in energy-giving foods (proteins, fats and carbohydrates)."

## Can't Buy Protective Diet

Studying actual family food expenditures, subsequently, the I. L. O. reported, "an examination of the diets of different income groups among workers shows that on the basis of the London standards

the average diet in lower income groups is inadequate for good health." The average daily diet of these workers showed deficiencies both in the quantity and the quality of the nutrients they consumed. When it is understood that the families studied in this I. L. O. survey were all employed families, from among the better situated and educated workers in the more advanced industrial countries of the world, the seriousness of the nutrition problem becomes evident. What must be the condition of malnourishment and under-nourishment among unemployed or partially employed families?

The solution of the workers' nutrition problem resolves itself into two factors: (1) that of attaining lower food prices and (2) that of securing a more even distribution of national incomes among national populations as a whole.

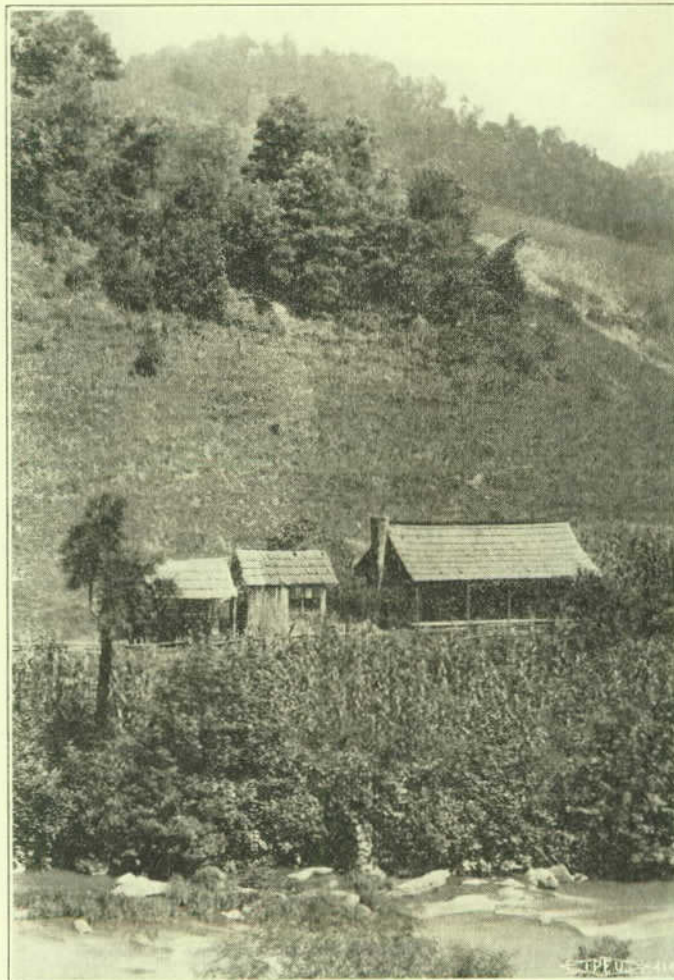
At the same time that retail prices for food must be lowered, prices paid to farmers for their produce will have to be increased, for the plight of the farmer is even more serious than that of the average urban dweller. Nutrition among farm families is as notoriously in need of improvement as it is among any group of people, if nations are to have healthy, sturdy citizens.

The cost of food distribution and the way in which the food market is organized are important factors influencing the retail prices which customers must pay for groceries. If the goods move directly from producer to consumer, prices will be low, but if they pass through several different hands, and particularly if the intervening processors, wholesalers, retailers, etc., are highly organized, prices soon soar. A middleman, organized along more or less monopolistic lines—as are meat packers and dairy processors in many countries—is in a position to exploit both the individual farmer and the unorganized consumer.

## Co-operatives Should Be Encouraged

The I. L. O. advocates that national governments should exert every influence to eliminate unnecessary middleman price spreads. It also urges increased organization among both farmer and consumer groups, to protect their own interests, and particularly the extension of their buying and selling activities through consumers' and farmers' co-operative associations.

Cost of production is another important factor in determining retail prices. Anything which can increase the



Farmers raise food to feed the world and win little sustenance for themselves.

(Continued on page 353)



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted  
to the  
Cause



of  
Organized  
Labor

Volume XXXV      Washington, D. C., August, 1936      No. 8

**Hour of Confusion** This is an hour of confusion. Men are groping for solutions to economic problems, which must be solved. They are doing so in varying degrees of self-interest, for, it is true, that few men have a gift for rising above personal or group interest, and for looking at the welfare of the nation as a whole. Men being what they are often add to confusion by identifying their own narrow interests with the supposed interests of their country. The only off-set for this tendency is a well-defined, tested set of principles developed over a long period of time—prior to the dark hour of confusion.

When confusion falls upon a nation, men retreat into reaction. The conservative out of fear becomes more conservative, and the radical out of exuberance becomes more radical. They actuate each other. Extremes widen. Class issues are intensified. Men glare at each other across widening gaps. The rogue, the sadist, the incipient rascal and crook find ample opportunity to ply their anti-social trade.

Lucky is the nation that can find enough men at this hour to keep cool, to hold fast to that which is good, to walk supremely well the sound moderate course laid down by experience, who will not be swerved into black reaction by the die-hards or into violent measures by the hot-heads.

Every industrial nation, including the United States is feeling this intensification of issues. Every nation is groping. In many violence flares. Extremists are arming. The moderates must choose. Orderly procedures are in jeopardy.

Reaction never accomplished anything. Nations, like individuals, can not go back. Time marches on—in life more irretrievably than on the screen. If moderates win, they must not retreat. They must hold with cold tenacity to the principles of democracy, free discussion, honest administration, higher standards of living for all the people, good wages, and co-operation.

Labor has always been a balance wheel. It is to be hoped that it is still a balance wheel. It is to be hoped that for no cause whatsoever will it forsake principles which it knows are good.

**Recognition** "Electrical Contracting" for July has made interesting comment upon the report of the Research Department carried in the June Electrical Workers Journal, as follows:

## "Union Employment

"Some very illuminating figures on the employment and income of union electricians have been compiled by the I. B. E. W. research department for the past five years. As summarized in the news section of this issue, they offer eloquent reason why the union has so zealously guarded the wage scale.

"Unfortunately, these figures cover only the past five years, because it would have been very much worthwhile to have similar data back say to 1920. It would also have been interesting to have for comparison similar data for other groups of the building trades.

"However, the figures do show, provided arithmetical averages can be taken, an average annual income per inside wireman for the past five years of \$773.40 or \$14.87 per week. While it is true that the present income per wireman is higher, it is still less than \$20 a week, and if the worker were to average full working time the weekly pay envelope, as an average, would be less than \$45.

"In other words, there is something materially wrong with an industry that can pay its skilled workers only \$14.87 per week during a five-year period when the full time incentive is only about \$45 per week. Of course, there are cities with higher wage scales where the workers can earn much more in good times, but these figures are national averages. It must be obvious that such figures are not sufficiently attractive either to draw young men of ambition.

"Some way must be found to provide more stable employment for wiremen. The new construction market, being either a feast or a famine, must be supplemented by a market that will iron out those sharp peaks and valleys. Fortunately the electrical construction industry has such a market that needs only the touch of salesmanship and promotion to spring into being—rewiring, the new uses for electricity, improved materials and devices, as well as defective wiring needing correction, have together provided a potential market that is many times greater than the market for new building wiring."

**The Titanic Revolutionist** The real revolutionist in America is technology. It—the deliberate creation of time-saving, labor-destroying machinery—is also anarchic. The unplanned introduction of automatic machinery in industry is what creates insecurity—misery often—as well as the illusion of progress.

Technology sometimes has its comic — almost



humorous—aspect. Here is a case in point. The aim of wide-spread electrification is to bring some of the comforts created by technology to farm homes. The first of these mentioned is electric refrigeration. Now we learn that a mechanical refrigerator—quite efficient and inexpensive—has been developed—which manufactures ice out of a tiny stream of water and a flame—a flame in this respect supplied by kerosene. So the old coal-oil lamp is back in new guise and in new use. And farmers will not have to wait on rural electrification for mechanical refrigeration. Electrical manufacturers foresee a great potential market for their product gone glimmering.

That farmers are not waiting is indicated by the fact that the factory supplying the new kerosene refrigerator is four months behind in its orders.

Of course, this is free competition—the kind conservative orators prate about—but is it social?

**The Sword** In the zeal of labor to effect economic reforms, it sometimes forgets laws of human psychology. There is little doubt that men are inclined to imitate their enemies. It has been repeatedly pointed out that when two nations are locked in deadly warfare over a period of years, they tend to take on the characteristics of each other, but the pity is that the characteristics they imitate are not always the better ones. This is true in the industrial world where a union and a group of employers engaged in a long period of warfare tend to adopt the same tactics and imitate each other's faults.

We believe that the stubbornness of American trade unions in refusing to adopt many of the traditional practices of employers is one of the most salutary contributions to good citizenship that we know of. Those who take up the sword perish by the sword. It sounds like moralizing, but it is more than that; it is psychology, and a statement of fact as potent as any in the economic field.

**An Old Alibi Shattered** Colonel Charles Lindbergh is usually listened to with respect in conservative circles. Wall Street regards him as its own. It is to be hoped that what he told the Nazis at Berlin will be heard round the world, that it will pierce even to the inner sanctums of the war lords in New York, Berlin, Paris and London.

"We can no longer protect our families with our army. Our libraries, our museums, and every one of the institutions we value most are laid bare by bombardments."

Colonel Lindbergh declares that aviation "has abolished what we call defense warfare" and has turned "defense into attack."

Thus, ladies and gentlemen, an old alibi of war lords has been shattered—the old alibi that "we are fighting a defensive war."

Moreover, with the advance of war technology, as Colonel Lindbergh points out, gallantry has disappeared, women and children become victims, and horror is piled upon horror.

Moreover, libraries and museums, the centers of culture and civilization, make excellent aerial targets. Barbarism can reign supreme.

These are facts. These are facts that hold terrible truth for anyone who thinks and who cares.

The moral is plain. Those whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad. War lords are visible proof of this ancient platitude. They are mad, and should be treated as madmen—interned.

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**Received With Gratification** In March, 1936, "Electrical Contracting," a magazine regarded as the official spokesman of the National Electrical Contractors Association, published an editorial decrying licensing for electricians. This appeared to be a startling reversal of policy. In our June issue we printed this editorial as a whole, merely asking the question, "What is the answer of our local unions to this reactionary policy?" We have now received an official letter from the N. E. C. A. containing a resolution passed by the executive committee of that group:

Whereas it has been brought to the attention of the executive committee of the National Electrical Contractors Association that an editorial which was published in the March, 1936, issue of "Electrical Contracting" magazine, entitled "Journeyman License," has been construed as expressing the policy of the National Electrical Contractors Association; therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Electrical Contractors Association advise the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers that this editorial was published without the knowledge of the National Electrical Contractors Association, and that the editorial pages of "Electrical Contracting" are not authorized to speak for the National Electrical Contractors Association and only the "N. E. C. A. News" section presents authorized releases from this Association, excepting special articles signed by executives of the Association; and be it further

Resolved, That the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers be requested to publish this resolution in THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS for the information of its readers throughout the industry.

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How much longer must starvation and privation exist where there is an abundance of everything?

\* \* \*

Still we call it progress, regardless of the millions upon millions of idle suffering humans.





# WOMAN'S WORK



## LIFE BEGINS EVERY DAY

By SALLY LUNN

**W**OULDNT it be grand if every one of us, when we get tired of the rut we are in, could climb out of it and get over into a new channel? If we could drop our job, or our housework, and go around the world, seeing strange sights and peoples, or could go to school and learn an entirely new occupation? It would be loads of fun, yet for most of us it is probably fortunate that we have occupations that keep us running along the road, rather than dashing and bumping over the landscape wherever we might wish. The secret of getting the most fun and satisfaction out of life is in finding stimulating pursuits outside of our regular job—not in climbing out of the rut, but in broadening the rut so that your life will run straighter and truer toward your ideal.

If you are bored, tired, moody and cross, perhaps you blame it on other people. Consider, first, whether the real cause isn't that you are dissatisfied with yourself? Your next door neighbor is more popular than you are—she seems to be having such a good time—is that her fault or yours? Examine the causes of your dissatisfaction and consider whether something can't be done to get rid of them. In lots of cases you can do it by making an improvement in yourself. We all get slumpy sometimes.

### Pounds Go at Doctor's Orders

With some of us, it is a physical slump—we are getting too fat, and need a course of diet and exercise to tighten up the flabby muscles. We humans are inclined to be very perverse in our habits. We moan and deplore doing what is wrong for us right at the same time we are doing it. In no branch of human activity is this more evident than in the way we eat. We know darned well what those sweets and starches are doing to us but yet we can't let them alone. We have all seen some woman who said she was on a reducing diet "but I can't resist this cake and I'll make up for this by being really strict tomorrow." Unfortunately that just doesn't work. She continues to get fatter and fatter, while claiming she only eats enough to keep a bird alive and "diets are simply no good." Anyone who seriously desires to lose 10 or more pounds can back up her vacillating will power by a visit to a doctor. By taking a basic metabolism test he can determine whether there are any glandular failings which account for the increased weight and which need correction; and then can prescribe an

exact diet which will result in a loss of weight without loss of health. "Doctor's orders" give a lot of moral support, and if you report each week how much you have lost, it will keep you working till you have achieved the desired weight.

### Fun and Health

Every woman should have some form of outdoor exercise she enjoys and practices regularly. Even though you may think your housework gives you all the exercise you need, it does not give your system the pleasurable stimulation of a sport. Join the bicycle craze, swim, bat a ball, run, get the blood singing through your veins. Many a fit of mental depression has been swept away on increased circulation of the blood.

Part of the course of physical improvement, naturally, is seeing how nice we can make ourselves look. Sometimes a woman can improve her whole personality by going to a good hairdresser for a new hair styling. And you probably know many ways you can improve your skin, your hands, your nails, your hair, if you just work at it regularly. In that way, too, you will develop better habits of personal care so that the improvement will be a lasting one. When you have reached a certain goal in weight and appearance, then reward yourself by buying some article of dress, if it's only a new hat, and then listen to your friends say, "My, doesn't she look wonderful!"

In the interest of mental stimulation, it is remarkable how many different educational opportunities are available, in every city and even in the small towns, to those of limited means, from handcrafts in the department stores to college courses in continuation schools conducted by the city. Right now at the beginning of the regular school term is the time to investigate what is offered to adult students. Read your daily newspaper for news of classes beginning. I suppose every one of us has unfulfilled longings to do something out of our ordinary trend—we want to play the banjo, or write short stories, or paint portraits. Maybe we would find we have no great talent for our particular dream, but it's great fun trying, and every now and then there is a surprise as someone makes a big success of a new vocation. Competent instruction is very necessary, and continued progress gives a sense of accomplishment even though we don't stand the world on its ears.

Particularly for the middle-aged woman a new vocation or accomplishment

is a great mental freshener. The children are in school now, the housework is routine she could do with her eyes shut; and unless she develops some new interest she becomes either very dull or very discontented.

### Opportunities for All

What you study might be something cultural, if you feel you are getting mentally stale; here the courses given in high schools, and some colleges, will wake up your mind. Or, you want to earn something that you can put to practical use in your home, and there is a wealth of opportunities in this line—you may learn new methods of cooking; or you may study knitting, making rugs, handweaving, making draperies, refinishing furniture, upholstering, and many branches of the sewing craft. I myself had a grand time one winter going to night classes learning tailoring and at the same time turning out a handsome fur-trimmed suit for myself. Many handcraft classes are given by department stores and shops, free except for the cost of materials.

The third line of endeavor is to learn something that will bring you an income. If you find that you have extra time on your hands, why not study to become a beauty operator or some other trade that you can practice at least part time? There are plenty of other jobs I might mention that offer good pay to trained women workers, and you will find everywhere that skill and education command a premium.

There is another way to broaden your rut so that it runs straight and true toward your ideal, and that is to unite with others and work for social betterment. There are women's organizations in the labor field that express woman's desire to make the world a better place to live in—among them are, women's auxiliaries; union label leagues, and the Women's Trade Union League. Each of these offers stimulating contracts, and the satisfying sense of actually working for what we believe in.

England and America are bound up together in peaceful fetters by the strongest of all the ligatures that can bind two nations to each other, namely, commercial interests; and which, every succeeding year, renders more impossible, if the term may be used, a rupture between the two Governments.—Richard Cobden.



## Women's Auxiliary

### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 100, FRESNO, CALIF.

Editor:

The women's auxiliary of the Electrical Workers L. U. No. 100 had their first picnic, Sunday, June 28. Ninety persons turned out, composed of members and their families. Our picnic was held at Martin's Beach, near Piedra, which is about 30 miles' drive from Fresno, on the King's River. Fresno is noted for many good things, including some good hot weather. Everyone seemed to enjoy the outing.

Our committee put things over in a grand way. Mrs. Paul Christinson was chairman, assisted by Mrs. Fred Sackett, and Mrs. Dorothy Eldred. Members of the I. B. E. W. assisted us to the tune of \$25 for expenses, which was greatly appreciated. Swimming, games, cards and horse shoes took up most of the day. Refreshments flowed freely, and fried chicken was plentiful. Each member brought fried chicken and a salad. Ice cream, cookies, watermelon, and liquid refreshments were furnished.

High prize of the day, a ham, was won by Mrs. Ray Bennett.

A weenie roast was held in the evening. We only hope all our affairs will be as enjoyable.

Our last meeting was held July 8. Our meetings will be discontinued until September, as a number of our members are away for the summer.

MRS. GLENN RYAN.

### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

We have skipped a couple of months and feel that it is a bad thing to do. Not for you folks but for us folks down here in Florida. We don't think you will forget Florida but it is just possible that the auxiliary to L. U. No. 177 might get lost from your minds. We feel sure that will be the case if Houston keeps coming in with such nice newsy letters.

We are still hitting on all four. Summer months are the most difficult to keep going with so many away on vacations and all the kiddies out of school, etc., but we haven't as yet met without a quorum. We have had such grand weather this year, plenty of sunshine, but plenty of good, cool ocean breezes to temper the heat, and after reading of the heat and discomforts in other parts of the country, we would be just plain ungrateful to complain here.

This message is going to be different from the ones in the past few months. A new idea crept into my humble mind and the more it was pondered the more desirable it seemed. So many times we notice folks reading testimonials about all kinds of devices, medicines, fancy foods and many, many other things, and it has become a very reasonable conclusion, in my mind, that the readers of the auxiliary news might welcome a testimonial from members of the different auxiliaries, so this is a starter from our members, just as they think and as they wrote them and handed them in to the writer:

"To me the auxiliary is a representation of many things; a meeting place for the wives of electricians, who are most interested in a protective association for their husbands; the security it affords for the whole family; and there is no better chance to learn how we

may help make better working conditions for our husbands and all other union men.

"EDNA WING."

"Before I joined the auxiliary I had not the slightest idea what organized labor was, though my husband was a member of the union. I didn't realize that when union men went on strike they were fighting for the betterment of the working men. My sympathies were all with the so-called 'scab' and I thought that if they wanted to work on these jobs and the union men had left them, then it was wrong for anyone to interfere with them. I didn't know that there was an insurance for me if he should be taken away by death, and that he would be entitled to an old-age pension instead of standing in a bread line. I didn't realize that when I spent my husband's union-earned wages for non-union products I was helping the employer who paid starvation wages to his help and helping to keep the worker always down on the bottom. This and many other things I have learned by becoming a member in the auxiliary to L. U. No. 177, I. B. E. W."

"MRS. J. T. COURTNEY."

"The auxiliary means lots to me but the electrical workers union means more. I love Local No. 177 and I am so glad that my husband belongs to the union. I am sure that the auxiliary could mean much more to the local if the women, wives of the electrical workers, would put all their hearts and minds on endeavor for the good of the local and the auxiliary. This little verse expresses my feeling very well indeed:

"I am thankful in so nice a group  
I am allowed to be,  
I am thankful for the many women  
Who come to work with me.

"I am thankful for so many things  
And for the I. B. E. W.  
I am thankful that my truest friends,  
Belong to the auxiliary too.

"MRS. E. P. MASSEY."

"I have been asked to write for others to read, just what the auxiliary has meant to me. It means many things to me. First of all it has taught me the value of organization

(Continued on page 360)



Courtesy Modern Science Institute.

## Tomato Juice Ring

By SALLY LUNN

Days are still hot and that means cold foods still tempt the appetite. The tomato juice ring pictured above, with its rich red color and zestful flavor, may be prepared early in the morning and stored in the ice box till it makes its delightful appearance on the dinner table. Garnished with water cress or lettuce, with the center filled with creamy potato salad, it forms a large part of the meal. I would suggest serving with it a platter of cold meat or deviled eggs, piping hot rolls or corn bread and jam. A light fruit dessert with cake or cookies rounds out a satisfying meal for a sultry day.

### Tomato Juice Ring

4 cups tomato juice	½ cup chopped sweet pickles
2 tablespoons chopped onion	2 pkgs. gelatine (4 tablespoons)
	1 cup cold water

Soak gelatine in the cup of cold water until thick and smooth, place mixture in top of double boiler and heat till dissolved. Add the gelatine mixture to the tomato juice, to which has been added the chopped pickles and onion. Pour into a rinsed ring mold and chill until firm. Unmold and serve with center filled with potato or vegetable salad.





# CORRESPONDENCE



## L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Sweltering St. Louisans have had their share of the heat this year but it is much better than 10 degrees below zero like we had last winter. Now what has the heat got to do with the laboring man? You guess? The old world moves on just the same, but with it moves progress. Now you will say—what progress? For one thing—the St. Louis Cardinals are right up there. For another thing—Joe Louis is out of the picture for the present; more dams are being built; more stream-lined trains are taking to the rails—and by the way—they are depriving men out of the rods and blinds. "Blind," that is the word. Most of us have been blind from infancy on. You can't see the beauty of nature itself. You've been blind in your play and your work—your politics and policies.

St. Louis members' eyes were opened when our election was held on June 30 when Arthur Shading (the business representative who made a comeback) polled a vote of three to one and carried his ticket about 98 per cent. The vote on his part being contested due to a question of eligibility, between the local and International offices, the final returns were almost four to one in his favor. He is at the helm again, the future is bright and we wish him luck. Co-operation is needed at all times and with this thought, co-operation, help of all Brother members—much can be accomplished. Any of the soreheads should use minitrub—for arnica is out of date.

If any of our caste want to know what good the WPA is doing they should mingle with the natives of the rural districts. Our fellows like it, too, except for the wage scale which is in keeping with the locality. However, all tradesmen are satisfied to be working instead of being on relief. No matter what your opinion may be about the WPA, men who are working on the jobs are very happy about it.

"Little Frankie" Kaufmann, our newly elected president, is doing the writer out of his job as M. C. (and does it well). Recently, at one of our rumpus nights in our rathskeller he conjured many of the wiremen to do their bit for the entertainment of the rest. Doing his impersonation of Eddie Cantor, he was all there except for the five girls. He still has four to go.

"Earnest Ernie" Suhm is back in the seat he held many years ago—that of recording secretary.

Frankie says to Ernie—"Let's be frank and earnest about this situation," and Ernie says, "O.K. Frank," and Frankie says, "O.K. Earnest." So what?

While in Jefferson City this month the writer attended the meeting of Local No. 257, meeting all the boys personally and enjoying their hospitality. This is the local that was organized with the help of Arthur Shading several years ago, and from all reports is progressing rapidly. Larry Sullivan, formerly from St. Louis, is one of the contractor members and is a live wire.

The last issue of our publication was rather conspicuous by the absence of news from many locals, but as times are better, perhaps these boys are vacationing or some-

## READ

The Copyist is back, by L. U. No. 212.

Union baseball under floodlights, by L. U. No. 210.

I. B. E. W. represented at Vimy Ridge, by L. U. No. 339.

T. V. A. is growing, by L. U. No. 558.

Progress in Pasadena, by L. U. No. 418.

A local picnic, by L. U. No. 77.

Blue note comedy, by L. U. No. 1154.

Here are missives by boys in the know, written with gusto and intelligence.

thin'. The articles by Austin C. Lescarboura are very interesting and should be read by all men in the industry.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN,  
A Lover of "Light" Work.

## L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

It doesn't take long for the month to roll by and it's time to gather my wits together to find something of interest to put in the JOURNAL so that the members of our local won't get the idea that I'm falling down on the job. With the temperature over 100 for a week straight it's no cinch to get your mind on work. The old gentleman with the scythe over his shoulder paused in his travels long enough to gather in our good friend and loyal Brother Hugo Seaman and take him with him to the Great Beyond. Brother Seaman was one of those members who did not say much but was always ready to be of help when help was needed and he will be sorely missed. May he rest in peace.

At present time this city is feeling the effects of the struggle between the Green and Lewis factions. At a plant here a jurisdictional fight between the Bottle Workers union and the Flat Glass Workers union to see who will have the right to organize the workers in the Closure Service plant has been in progress for more than five weeks. The plant has been completely shut down for that length of time although there is no dispute between the workers and the company. The newspapers are printing editorials every day clamoring for a settlement, deploring the fact that the employees can little afford to lose the wages as this town is slowly getting over the depression. The Toledo Building Trades Council and the Central Labor Union plus nearly all of the building crafts have gone on record as standing by President Green in his decision in the matter.

Most of the boys are working at the present time with good prospects of the members who are loafing going to work in the very near future. This local is going to hold its annual picnic the first Saturday in August along the shores of Lake Erie at Locust Point Beach where we have held some of our former ones with much success. An effort was made

to hold a joint picnic with the other locals in this vicinity but their plans had already progressed to a point where they could not be changed. We have extended an invitation to the contractors association to join us in making the affair a success.

The new idea of air conditioning has made quite a bit of work and from indications will create a lot more as the different stores see the advantage of it reflected in increased sales and more profits.

There have been as yet no tales told around the hall of the "big" one that got away. Some of the boys got nothing for their trouble but a hide burned to the color of a boiled lobster. But the summer is still young and maybe the luck will change.

We have taken in a lot of new applications recently and prospects are good for a lot more. The die hards are finally seeing that it pays them to belong to a union instead of them paying the union to belong. As it's too hot to pound this stuff out any longer I will call it a day and quit.

BILL CONWAY.

## L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Having missed the July issue of the JOURNAL, will now get in my few lines of prose for August, and this may be my swan song (may be, I said) as we just had an election and the scribe of our local holds his office at the pleasure of the president. He may have someone else in view for the distinctive, and much sought after office. However, I have tried to tell the readers of our valuable JOURNAL a few things about Local No. 18 and about our immense transmission line, and as I am personally very much pro-municipal ownership, I have taken real pleasure in giving details about this great undertaking.

Now a few words about our election. All offices were hotly contested for, and in a spirit of goodfellowship, real sportsmanship, and no hard feelings, and I am sure that the Brothers who lost will not hold any grudge against anyone. Personally I was very happy over the results, as it put in office as business manager, my old side kick, and partner, Brother George Evans.

This Brother has now had almost a year's training under what I consider Local No. 18's most proficient business manager, Brother H. M. Williams. He set an example for us, and we are proud of him, however, he would not let us consider him for another term. Another outstanding member to be re-elected, and one who deserves much more praise than he gets, is our financial secretary, L. P. Morgan, the old Clevelandite, and right here I will say, if Cleveland only knew her loss! However, Cleveland's loss was our gain. I have nothing but praise for the officers who just went out of office, and credit from our organization is due them for the efficient manner in which they handled the organization the past two years. Our president-elect is a Brother who I am sure will make a reputation in that capacity second to none. The new officers for the ensuing two years are as follows: President, C. M. Perry; vice president, L. R. Sisson; recording secretary, George A. Evans; financial secretary, L. P. Morgan; treasurer, W. R. Saunders; business



manager, George A. Evans; executive board, C. M. Perry, A. W. Burns, H. M. Williams, B. Montgomery, F. W. Bartholomew, L. C. Steele and L. P. Morgan, a bunch of Brothers who I am sure will step out and go to town.

And now a few words of comment. On page 248 of the June issue of the JOURNAL is a picture of four old members that we should be proud of, and personally I am. One of our highly respected old-time members, C. L. Love, and myself, were commenting on the picture one afternoon and we both agreed that if it were not for the mustache and cap, Brother Pop Snider has not changed a bit since those days. I don't recall ever meeting any of the other three; however, we owe them a certain amount of gratitude.

And now a few words to the scribes of Local No. 65, of Butte, Mont., and also of Local No. 526, of Watsonville, Calif. You two Brothers are guilty of using the columns of our JOURNAL to spread your sour notes against our present administration. I can't see this, it is beyond my apprehension. Labor having already endorsed President Roosevelt, doesn't it seem absurd to you to come out with such outlandish stuff as that? Let's use our columns to enlighten ourselves on our organization and not to create discord among ourselves. I am not saying this with any ill feeling, but just trying to get along.

Local No. 18 has made wonderful progress the past 60 days. Will give you full details in the September issue of the JOURNAL.

J. E. HORNE.

#### L. U. NO. 70, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

June 9, 1936, was our regular meeting night and also election of officers. Usually election night is a bad night to be alone, but any way we got through without losing a man, only a few black eyes, but the boys don't mind that; for we have boys that can take it and darn good stick walkers.

Officers elected were as follows:

President, Brother Joe Coyle; most of the old timers know Joe, any way Joe is a fine fellow; vice president, Brother Richard Sunday; secretary, Brother Casey Jones; recording secretary, Brother Bill Bollier. So you see what I got: a black eye, and press secretary.

We're all hoping the November election comes out with a bang! for our good President, F. D. R., for he has done his part in helping and arranging labor matters and getting good Brothers back on the job instead of back on the street. We want to remember our good friend in the November election and not fall for two chickens in every pot and two cars in every garage.

I am glad to say the building trades here are fair. Most all of the automobile mechanics are out on strike. We are hoping that they will get fixed up in a few days.

The street car company motormen and conductors got their contracts renewed.

Local No. 70 has had a hard struggle for the past few years. The saying is: The man at the eleventh hour is as good as the man at the first hour. At that we have still got a chance. Any way the Potomac Electric Power Company was hard to shave, but after so long we've got his beard off. We have got practically all we've asked for but a couple of things and we expect to get them in the near future.

I'm sorry to say we've had a couple of accidents, but luckily not fatal. Brother Copie Allen got burnt, but is out of the hospital, hoping to be back on the job soon. Brother George Markan was in such a hurry to get home to paint his house that he missed a curve completely and woke up in the hospital the next morning with enough thread in

his face and head to sew up a suit of clothes. He is now ok and back on the job.

I think that covers about all except some of the boys come in on Monday morning wearing dark glasses.

This includes all the news for this time. We enjoy hearing from other locals.

We'll try to be back on the air soon!

D. W. BAIN.

#### L. U. NO. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

The Shriners have come and gone with a laugh and a smile and have left this town with a rejuvenated feeling like a good tonic, and we hope they take back a good word for this part of the United States and have had a good time while here.

We don't know whether it has been the Shriner influence, last year's picnic, the increased membership, or the committee that has made for the success of this last joint picnic of Locals No. 46 and No. 77 on July 19, but if double the attendance has anything to do with success we had it this year with a registered attendance of adults and children of over 1,400. The picnic was held at Shadow Lake, 23 miles southeast of Seattle, Wash. The park is situated on the north side of the lake with beautiful Mt. Rainier directly to the south, and the committee members and those that stayed Saturday night or came early Sunday morning were treated to one of the rarest sights of beauty that can be seen, with the sunrise of a perfect day as the sun brought the snow-capped mountain out of the night while the low lands were still in the shadows.

The Pacific Northwest was well represented with members from Local No. 213, Vancouver, B. C., in the persons of Brothers E. H. and A. A. Morrison and C. C. Ardiel; Local No. 125, of Portland, Oreg., in the persons of Brothers R. I. Clayton and family and friends; Local No. 73 of Spokane, Wash., with Brothers W. F. Patterson and C. B. Thorington and family; Local No. 483, of Tacoma, Wash., with Brother Jay Olinger, of the State of

Washington Department of Labor and Industries. Also Local No. 76, of Tacoma; Local No. 574, of Bremerton; Local No. 458, of Aberdeen; Local No. 191, of Everett, and our new radio men's Local No. 741.

Vice President Brother Scott Milne and family were here, being in this territory helping with our new agreement with the Puget Sound Power and Light Company and the city light budget.

Past President Oscar Snyder knocked off a few songs for the boys and Brother George Egner left his high lines up on the mountains of the Skagit River to come out and meet the boys again, while Brother Sam Wilkes took the boys at the horse shoes and Brother George Johnson (recording secretary of Local No. 46) looked around fruitlessly for some mental relaxation like chess. Guess we will have to get Brother Mullaney of the new radio local to arrange a radio match for George so he will be able to find a little competition.

The pole climbing doubled up on its entrants this year with eight contestants for the 55-foot climb, with Brother Red Hardy judging the contestants. Brother Ed Gabrith won with 23 seconds, winning a pair of Brooks hooks and his name on the cup. Brother C. P. Lane was second with 24 seconds, and Les Hill, who was second last year, was third with 26 seconds. Business Manager George Mulkey, the winner of last year, made a good showing and we believe he should have had a little handicap as he is the most able business manager we have had here in years and he doesn't get the chance at the hooks like the rest of us.

There were plenty of other sports during the day and it hustled the committee to get cleared away with all of them and the drawing of the gate prizes in time to let the folks get away to the dance in the evening.

We had hopes that Brother Frank Shapland ("Shappie"), the teller of tales, would be down from Victoria so we could have him regale us with a story over the public address system Brothers H. F. Mullaney, F. J. Dennis and J. Martin fixed up for us. We thank the radio boys for their help.



Neon put to use of Uncle Sam. Union made—suggested by a member of the I. B. E. W., this sign serves the public in San Antonio. Fred Harmon, C. K. Bryant and Dan Quille, head of Braniff Air Lines, sign expert and postmaster, respectively.



The radio Local No. 741 has come in handy with our large membership, with their willingness to help us with a public address system whenever we have the need of one, and they may rest assured of lots of support from us.

Brother Floyd Miles, president of Local No. 77, and Brother M. R. Boyd, member of Local No. 46, were the cheerful leaders of the picnic committee again this year. Many thanks to them and their assistants. Also thanks to the P. S. P. & L. Co., City Light, and contractors, and all the rest that have helped us to put this year's picnic over.

And now to settle down to work, and work it will be, as we are negotiating a new agreement with the Puget Sound Power and Light Company and hope to get a closed shop this year in spite of the fact that we have the Washington Industrial Council of the Chamber of Commerce to fight against. It will pay well to watch events from this locality in the next year, as labor has a lot on its chest and is getting better organized with each passing month, but so are our employers, and their keynote is open shop as can be seen by the auto mechanics' strikes here and in Portland.

So here's to the old battle, with more later!

FRANK FARRAND AND IRVING PATTEE,  
Approved by FLOYD W. MILES, President.

#### L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Having recently been appointed press secretary with the warning from our respected president "to function or else" and having news for this issue, here goes.

First of all, a bit of news on our recent election. A fairly good vote was cast and a lot of "hot" campaigning by some of the candidates made the count a very close one in some instances. A tie vote gave us two vice presidents for a while until the toss of a coin decided the issue. Fifteen of the Brothers wanted to be executive board members and, till the last vote was counted, it was more than nip and tuck. The results are as follows:

President, John R. Scott; vice president, Leo L. Baltazor; recording secretary, James Lance; financial secretary, Fred R. Fox; business manager, George Ellicott; executive board members, E. A. Swingle, Leo Baltazor, James Lance, S. C. Peabody, Frank Hay, L. E. Olmstead, Frank Watkins; examining board, Benton H. Lackey, J. MacDonald, Edward Swingle.

Well, now a bit of news about the boys. Vacation time is here and for the first time in several years a lot of the gang have been able to take trips around and about.

Jimmy Lance proved to be the daredevil of the month by pedaling his Model T up to Mono Basin for some fishing.

Ed Swingle is vacationing in Portland.

Bill Autherson is way down south around Galveston, New Orleans, etc. And so it goes. A lot of fellows have made real fishing trips and to go fishing from Los Angeles means more than a week-end.

Now, for my real reason in writing. Remember last Labor Day? You who walked that day do, and are proud to have participated in a parade of its size. Over 20,000 men and women turned out and really showed the boys down at the city hall that organized labor in Los Angeles had shed its infant clothing.

The Labor Day parade committee has been active since last April and has built some really good plans. This is its only chance to get to you boys and in view of last year's large representation, our growth in size and the enthusiasm this year, it seems logical to estimate a turnout of at least 250 Brothers.

It is the one day of the year that every union man should reserve to show his loyalty. Let's all make it a date, hot or cold, wet or dry.

In closing, you who do come and help to make a showing for No. 83 will not be disappointed, because we really are going to have some big surprises.

Well, so long for this month and I'll see you Labor Day.

LEO L. BALTAZOR.

#### L. U. NO. 86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor:

As the months have flown by and no letter has appeared in our JOURNAL from Local No. 86, the members have been wondering what became of our press secretary. The truth of the subject is, our secretary, Brother Carleton Meade, has been working on radio and public address systems, which call for long and uncertain hours, and which establishes an alibi for our faithful pen dunker.

No volunteers offered their service so it was agreed to let George do it. That being my middle name I was designated.

Business in the electrical industry in our vicinity is slowly on the mend with a steady gain showing every month. The only bad feature of our employment is the fact that most of it is on public buildings which of course produce no revenue after being finished, which adds that much more burden on the average person, in the form of taxes for carrying and maintenance cost. When private business starts rolling the ball, which eventually it must in order to survive, we will have a healthy come-back.

The boys who were in the flood area at Pittsburgh again wish to unite their thanks with mine to Brother Mike Gordon for remembering not to forget we are still on the map.

Our president, Brother Ed. Connell, who functions as superintendent of maintenance at our four-million-dollar county home here, announces another annual picnic by the Independent Northwestern Association of which he is also chairman.

The hot weather which struck this section the last month has scared the members so bad some of them have forgotten what nights our meetings are held on. The big sissies should join some women's auxiliary. Of course that extra nest egg, the bonus, might also have had something to do about it.

Our officers of Local No. 86 thank Local No. 41 and Brother (I should say Councilman) Fisher for their kind invitation to their picnic. We'll be there, Bill.

A. G. BRUCZICKI,  
Business Manager.

#### L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

It certainly is a pleasure to officers of Local No. 106 to have such an attendance at our meetings, especially with this hot weather. When you can get about 75 per cent of your membership to attend without anything special to draw them, it goes to show that they are interested in the welfare of their union. We held our family picnic June 28 at Warners-on-the-Lake with over 100 pres-

ent. The women of our auxiliary are going to put on a corn and weiner roast for members and their families the latter part of August or the fore part of September. Watch for the exact date. Labor Day will be a banner day in Jamestown this year. Big parade in the morning (first since 1925) and basket picnic at Hillside Park in afternoon, dancing in the evening. Assistant United States Attorney Robert Jackson will deliver the address about 4 p. m.

The town certainly has finally become union minded, with most of the metal shops nearly 100 per cent organized; the wood-working industry coming along fine and the building trades functioning 100 per cent. It is no wonder we expect the biggest day for labor in the city of Jamestown.

The Central Labor Council will raffle off a brand new V-8 Ford in the evening. Tickets are only a nickel. All nearby locals of every trade are cordially invited to be with us, in line if possible. Work is good here with the boys working nearly full time. This seems good after nearly seven lean years.

The women's auxiliary of Local No. 106 is going strong for being organized since February of this year. Only three of the men's wives cannot see any use in joining the auxiliary.

Two of our younger members were married recently. Here's wishing lots of luck and may their troubles be only little ones.

All members are requested to be at the meeting of August 18, as final instructions for the parade will be given there. We wish at this time to thank Locals No. 351, Olean, N. Y., and No. 996, Bradford, Pa., for co-operating with us by calling on us for men when needed. Wishing all the members of the Brotherhood every success.

E. R. M.

#### L. U. NO. 125, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

Why is the American Federation of Labor?

Now don't hasten into an argument with me, Mr. Editor, until you know what I'm driving at. I can, perhaps, think of more reasons why there *should* be an American Federation of Labor than you can tell me. If there are reasons for labor unions, then of course there is greater reason for a union or federation of these unions. But still, I repeat, why *is* the American Federation of Labor?

I have had this question in mind for some time, and meant to write to you about it. But, as you have no doubt observed, I make my point largely by illustration—and I didn't have a suitable illustration to apply to the situation at hand. However, when the "Lion of the Tribe of Juda" stood before a shame-faced and shameful group of fellow delegates and asked pathetically where is the protection and support guaranteed to members of the League of Nations, my lack was supplied. The A. F. of L. is just another League of Nations! The idea is grand—magnificent! The spirit indeed is willing but the flesh is woefully weak. Especially when the economic welfare of some member nations might have to suffer a little sacrifice in order to support the spirit of fair play which is supposedly guaranteed—might realize some drop in per capita tax as it were.

This situation was first impressed upon me several years ago when my own local had an unpleasant demonstration of the case. Our business manager had succeeded in getting a fair contractor to bid on and secure a contract for the erection of some radio towers, agreeing to supply linemen to do the work. When the job was ready,



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another union told the contractor that he would use their men or they would picket several large jobs which he had under way. He held up work for a couple of weeks while we appealed to the I. O. and they to the A. F. of L. We were told we were entirely within our rights, and to maintain our jurisdiction. I have always been proud that L. U. No. 125 was sensible enough to yield the work rather than to penalize a contractor who had always been a friend of organized labor.

Nearly 20 years ago, L. U. No. 125 signed a working agreement with one of the Northwest's largest public utilities for the first time. The head of that utility, however, stipulated that he would deal with all or none, and the agreement was written upon that basis. Thus, whisper it quietly, L. U. No. 125 became one of the first "industrial unions." On a small scale, it is true—but the germ was there. All the employees of the company above the grade of laborer, were covered by the agreements of either L. U. No. 125 or the steam engineers. Then a few years ago another union decided upon an organizing campaign. They overlooked the fact that there were hundreds of absolutely unorganized men of their craft in Portland—good material to work on. But they discovered that we had half a dozen in L. U. No. 125 whom they could claim. So they did. We told them that, if they could show us that they could protect the men as we had, we would gladly surrender them. Instead of seeking an agreement covering the men in question they appealed to their International, which appealed to the A. F. of L., which told our I. O. to tell us to give up. The A. F. of L. happened to be home that day—and anxious to preserve craft jurisdictions. I told the I. V. P. of the union

which made the demand that he reminded me of Mrs. Jones' little boy who ran over to ask Mrs. Smith to loan his mother a setting of eggs. "I didn't know your mother kept chickens," said Mrs. Smith. "She don't, but Mrs. Brown will loan her an old hen that wants to set, so if you'll let her have the eggs she can get a start," was the reply. We told them that we would supply the eggs and hen, too, if necessary, provided we were assured that they had a house and feed. However, we were ordered to release the men and we had to do it. Some of them then refused to join the other organization, feeling that it could not benefit them. That was several years ago. A year ago L. U. No. 125 negotiated a raise in pay. A month or so ago the business agent of the local which took those men away from No. 125 came and asked our business manager to go up and plead with the officials of the company to raise his members to the scale which our members have enjoyed for the past year. But craft union lines were maintained.

Mr. Editor, in 1922 I learned a lesson. I was one of the general strike committee in this district, for the six Federated Shop Crafts which conducted the great railroad strike of that year. I saw approximately 85 per cent of the men working in those six crafts on the railroads of the entire United States walk off the job in what was as near a unanimous demonstration as was ever made on so large a scale. And then—I saw another union, then affiliated with the A. F. of L., send organizers over the roads on transportation furnished by the railroad companies replacing electricians who were on strike with "signalmen" who were not. (The A. F. of L. came home and kicked the "signalmen" out—after the strike was lost.)

I saw engineers, firemen, trainmen, conductors and switchmen not affiliated with the A. F. of L., but labor unionists nevertheless, taking out and handling trains that were inspected, overhauled and repaired by scabs. I saw a strike lost, and organization so completely crushed that it has only begun to recover, 14 years later. I saw a craft union strike.

This should have reached you before the last issue went to press.

It didn't, because I didn't get the election returns in time. But the election is a matter of history now and we sure did show one fellow "where to head in." Brother Bill Lehman, who has officiated as president of L. U. No. 125 for some time back got a little too free with his language and said some things to several of us that we simply couldn't take and conscientiously vote to have him continue in office. To be specific, he told several of us, in his inimitable pious way, and several others in his most dash blanked expressive way, that he absolutely and positively declined, refused and would not be persuaded to be a candidate for re-election. A regular little old Calvin Coolidge, only in more words. So we showed him that he didn't have us bluffed by electing some one else. And not only that, a little bird whispered to me that on next meeting night they are going to put something over on him—at least on one finger—that will show him how darned glad we are to get rid of him. And everytime he looks at his hand and sees the I. B. E. W. insignia shining up at him, he'll be sorry, or something.

Brother H. J. Charters was elected president, and has started out well. If we can get as long and faithful service out of him as we did out of Brother Lehman, we will be kind to him, after he is gone, too.

## SINCEREST FLATTERY

Drawn especially for the Electrical Workers' Journal by Harrie S. Goodwin.





"Nephew" Bert Hopfer was elected vice president, and also executive board member, representing the P. G. E. Co. I'm suspicious that this might have been engineered somehow by "Uncle Bill"—so that he could kinda keep an eye on things in a sort of second-hand way, even if we didn't let him be president.

The members of L. U. No. 125 know a good thing when they see it—and have sense enough to hang on to one when they get it. So of course Brother Robert I. Clayton was unanimously re-elected as financial secretary and business manager.

Our former treasurer found that advancing age, running Oregon City and looking after the finances of L. U. No. 125 were too tough

a combination to buck in addition to his regular job, so Brother Tainer did a Bill Lehman and quit on us. We found another Brother who looks honest in the person of Fred Irwin, so we're going to try him out as treasurer. This also by unanimous vote, so that none of us can say "I told you so," if he doesn't make good. Brothers Harry Livingstone of the Northwest Electric Company and Jack Martig of the City Employees have averaged up fine as executive board members for several terms past—when one is cantankerous the other is agreeable—so we voted to take them on again.

And that is about the extent of—oh, recording secretary? So I did! Well, I don't flatter myself that there is no one else in the

local who can do it, but I've begun to believe that no one else will. Of course I had opposition, but I think that on the quiet he bribed his friends to vote for me—so I'm it. And if you don't like it, but I suppose you do if I'll do the work. Oh Kay.

And now I'd like to address a few remarks particularly to the membership in the Ninth I. V. P. district. If any vice president of that district is reading this he can quit here.

If you haven't already met him, you are soon going to have the privilege (if you are a good member of the I. B. E. W.) of acquaintance with one of the squarest shooting, hardest working, real live up-and-coming representatives of organized labor who ever wore a union button—our new International

## FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

Boys, here is our growing list of I. B. E. W. amateur radio stations:

160 meter phone, 1963				W 6 I B X	Barney E. Land	Hollywood, Calif.
K C	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.		W 6 L R S	Ralph F. Koch	Los Angeles, Calif.
N 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.		W 6 M G N	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.
W 1 A G I	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.		W 6 N A V	Kenneth Price	San Diego, Calif.
W 1 D G W	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.		W 7 A K O	Kenneth Strachn	Billings, Mont.
W 1 F J A	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.		W 7 B H W	H. A. Aggerbeck	Tolt, Wash.
W 1 I N P	Eugene G. Warner	East Hartford, Conn.		W 7 C P Y	R. Rex Roberts	Roundup, Mont.
W 1 I Y T	Henry Molleur	Dracut, Mass.		W 7 C T	Les Crouter	Butte, Mont.
W 2 A M B	Fred W. Huff	Woodbridge, N. J.		W 7 D X Q	Al Eckes	Miles City, Mont.
W 2 B F L	Anthony J. Samalionis	Elizabeth, N. J.		W 7 D X Z	Frank C. Pratt	Tacoma, Wash.
W 2 B Q B	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.		W 7 E Q M	Albert W. Beck	Big Sandy, Mont.
W 2 C A D	Paul A. Ward	Newark, N. J.		W 7 F G S	C. A. Gray	Walla Walla, Wash.
W 2 D X K	Irving Megeff	Brooklyn, N. Y.		W 7 F L	Geoffrey A. Woodhouse	Wolf Creek, Mont.
W 2 G A M	R. L. Petrasek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.		W 7 F M G	F. E. Parker	Rockport, Wash.
W 2 G I Y	John C. Muller	Bronx, N. Y. C.		W 7 G G	Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.	Milwaukie, Oreg.
W 2 H F J	R. L. Petrasek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.		W 7 I I	Sumner W. Ostrom	Milwaukie, Oreg.
W 2 H Z X	Joseph Trupiano	Brooklyn, N. Y.		W 7 S Q	James E. Willis	Dieringer, Wash.
W 2 I P R	S. Kokinchak	Yonkers, N. Y.		W 8 A C B	Raymond Jelinek	Detroit, Mich.
W 2 S M	James E. Johnston	New York, N. Y.		W 8 A N B	Carl P. Goetz	Hamilton, Ohio
W 3 J B	William N. Wilson	Philadelphia, Pa.		W 8 A V L	E. W. Watton	Rochester, N. Y.
W 4 R O E	C. T. Lee	Birmingham, Ala.		W 8 D H Q	Harold C. Whitford	Hornell, N. Y.
W 4 B S Q	S. L. Hicks	Birmingham, Ala.		W 8 D I	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio
W 4 C H B	R. W. Pratt	Memphis, Tenn.		W 8 D M E	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.
W 4 C Y L	C. W. Dowd, Sr.	Wetumpka, Ala.		W 8 E D R	W. O. Beck	Toledo, Ohio
W 4 D H P	Albert R. Keyser	Birmingham, Ala.		W 8 G H X	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.
W 4 D L W	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.		W 8 K C L	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.
W 4 J Y	I. J. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.		W 8 L Q T	J. H. Melvin	Rochester, N. Y.
W 4 L O	L. C. Kron	Birmingham, Ala.		W 8 M C J	Albert S. Arkle	Weston, W. Va.
W 4 S E	C. M. Gray	Birmingham, Ala.		W 9 B R Y	Maurice N. Nelson	Rockford, Ill.
W 5 A B Q	Gerald Morgan	San Antonio, Texas		W 9 C C K	John J. Noonan	Chicago, Ill.
W 5 A S D	Frank A. Finger	Farmington, Ark.		W 9 D B Y	Kenneth G. Alley	Marion, Ill.
W 5 B H O	D. H. Calk	Houston, Texas		W 9 D M Z	Clarence Kraus	Kansas City, Kans.
W 5 C A P	William L. Canze	San Antonio, Texas		W 9 E N V	G. G. Fordyce	Waterloo, Iowa
W 5 E I	F. H. Ward	Houston, Texas		W 9 E R U	Eugene A. Hubbell	Rockford, Ill.
W 5 E X Y	H. R. Fees	Oklahoma City, Okla.		W 9 E Z O	Vernon E. Lloyd	Rockford, Ill.
W 5 E Y G	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.		W 9 G V Y	E. O. Schuman	Chicago, Ill.
W 5 F G C	Milton T. Lyman	Shreveport, La.		W 9 H N R	Geo. E. Herschbach	Granite City, Ill.
W 5 F G Q	H. M. Rhodus	San Antonio, Texas		W 9 J P J	F. N. Stephenson	Waterloo, Iowa
W 5 J C	J. B. Rives	San Antonio, Texas		W 9 M E L	Harold S. (Mel) Hart	Chicago, Ill.
W 6 A O R	Francis M. Sarver	Los Angeles, Calif.		W 9 N Y D	Elmer Zitzman	Roxana, Ill.
W 6 C R M	William H. Johnson	Lynwood, Calif.		W 9 P N H	Frank Riggs	Rockford, Ill.
W 6 D D P	John H. Barnes	Pacific Beach, Calif.		W 9 R B M	Ernest O. Bertrand	Kansas City, Mo.
W 6 E V	Lester P. Hammond	Hollywood, Calif.		W 9 R C N	Darrel C. Priest	Jeffersonville, Ind.
W 6 F W M	Victor B. Appel	Los Angeles, Calif.		W 9 R R X	Bob J. Adair	Midlothian, Ill.
W 6 G F I	Roy Meadows	Los Angeles, Calif.		W 9 R Y F	S. V. Jennings	New Albany, Ind.
W 6 H L K	Charles A. Noyes	Beverly Hills, Calif.		W 9 S	Frank Smith	Waterloo, Iowa
W 6 H L X	Frank A. Maher	Los Angeles, Calif.		W 9 S M F	Albert H. Waters	Alton, Ill.
W 6 H O B	Rudy Rear	Las Vegas, Nev.		W 9 S O O	Harry V. Eyring	Kansas City, Mo.
W 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.		W 9 V B F	John Morrall	Chicago, Ill.
				W 9 V L M	Harold Fleshman	St. Joseph, Mo.

### Canada

V E 3 A H Z	Thomas Yates	Beaverdams, Ont.
V E 3 G K	Sid Burnett	Toronto, Ont.
V E 4 E O	W. R. Savage	Lethbridge, Ont.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION



Vice President, J. Scott Milne. I know that the membership of every local union in which he has worked as International Representative will back me up in it, so I am passing this little tribute along for the benefit of those in the Brotherhood who may not as yet have met "Scotty." We, in L. U. No. 125, have watched him grow, and are proud of his record. We would like to have him with us all the time—but it would be injustice to him and to the rest of the Brotherhood to restrict his ability to such a narrow outlet. So we are giving him to you of the Ninth District—in the confidence that, if you meet him half way and work with him, you will not be disappointed in his service to you. He is able, honest and a hard worker—and he is sincere. We have proved him, and we are with him, and you, to make his administration of the office of International Vice President a successful accomplishment of progress. And here's a tip. Sometime, in your lighter moments, ask him to sing, "A Hundred Pipers In A, In A."

DALE B. SIGLER,  
Recording Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 145, DAVENPORT, IOWA; ROCK ISLAND AND MOLINE, ILL.

Editor:

At our July meeting we had installation of officers, as follows: J. L. Kreig was seated as president, serving for three terms; Carl Clough, vice president; Ernie Smith, as recording secretary, also who has served five terms; Leo Paulsen, financial secretary; George Pain who has held his office faithfully as treasurer was unopposed. The examining board consisting of three inspectors, one of each city, is Herbert Auld, L. E. Judd and Ben Zobrist. For business manager, J. E. Woods received the honors. The executive board with an entry of about a dozen members was won by I. R. Burton, Robert Winterbottom, C. D. Chase and Walter Ingwersen, Albert Fox was judge of election with Levean, Holmes and Paulson as his tellers.

In our June meeting at the nomination of officers the entertainment committee put on some very good refreshments and the members from Clinton were present and introduced, they belonging to Local No. 145, but the city is 35 miles away and it isn't possible to attend all the meetings. Also Brother Floyd Wilson from Albany was present, and entertained us with his dancing. On the whole we had a very pleasant evening.

While speaking of pleasant things, our entertainment committee at the July meeting gave us the news that our annual picnic will be held the last part of August, which the wives and children also look forward to.

At present the members are fortunate to be fairly busy.

You Brothers who are fortunate enough to be able to take a vacation but not knowing where to go, could visit the tri-cities and be able to find many places of interest to keep you busy. Following are a few:

The numerous parks in Davenport; the Academy of Science, Davenport; Palmer school and broadcasting station, "Little Bit O Heaven"—Davenport is of great interest to motorists from all parts of the U. S.

Coming in from Bettendorf from the coast are Iowa's largest growing onion fields, exported all over the United States; Davis' hot houses, noted for their tomatoes and cucumbers, also sent throughout the United States; the Bettendorf shops, and then the new Memorial Bridge recently finished, dedicated to World War veterans, costing a million and a half dollars. Passing that, com-

ing into Davenport is seen the beautiful Mississippi river drive and on the other shore the Rock Island arsenal where at the present time the guards will allow sightseers around the buildings and grounds. In reaching the arsenal you go over the government bridge and will view the new locks which control the river stage and of which many more units are being installed up and down the river.

Then into Rock Island, also boasting very nice parks, especially the Blackhawk State Park, visited by many motorists who bring their picnic lunches and enjoy the day. The park has a beautiful view and is where Chief Blackhawk commanded in his time, after whom the park was named. Rock Island can be entered from different state highways with Moline adjoining, one can see the airport now under construction, which when completed will compete with any in the state. Then for a good old swim in the new Moline swimming pool, well attended at all hours, which has a very modern observation roof. The Riverside Park is also there, where one can enjoy a rest without being bothered. Then going into East Moline, we have the state institutions, East Moline State Hospital which has close to 700 acres and is a small city by itself. Then to Silvis where the Rock Island Lines has a large railroad shop consisting of many acres of ground.

In all, these cities combined are just one big city by itself.

To all members we extend this invitation, wishing you a swell vacation.

CLOUGH.

#### L. U. NO. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

This local now takes the time and space to introduce the ball team which they have sponsored in the Atlantic City Softball League. The players are, \*George Sessinger, manager; Pat Cohen, captain; \*Charles Graham, Bob Connelly, \*John Kralek, Tony Carone, \*Charles Daniels, Tom Cusick, Ray Shibe, George Law, Foster Shocky, Ephraim Mitchell, \*James Staniford, Charles Antees, Nelson Tash, Francis Keating, Tony Long, and last but not least comes Lew Seeinger, the bat boy.

There are six teams in the league, sponsored by the following, and bear their names as an advertisement, M. E. Blatt, Shore Fast Line, Atlantic City Electric Co., Dox Follies, Paxon's Service Stations, and Electrical Workers Union No. 210. The games are played at the Sovereign Avenue ball park in the evening between 8 and 12, under six 4,500 watt flood-lights with an attendance of nearly 2,000 spectators, and of course, each team gets their share of "roasting" from the crowd.

This being the first time a ball team has been sponsored by organized labor in these parts, there were plenty of inquiries about who this team belonged to and when it was announced that they were entered by the linemen's union a look of surprise and expressions of the like could be noticed in many places, so it is one of the greatest advertisements that this local has ever had. Since the attendance is greatly composed of members and friends of organized labor our

team seems to get the most encouragement and sympathy from the crowd.

At this writing there have been seven games played in the league and our team has won three, tied one 3-3 in the ninth inning, and lost three, so they are in third place with a possible chance of a tie for first place by the end of the second half. However, time will take us into another issue of the JOURNAL for additional information on their progress.

The team was started a little over a month ago through the efforts of Brothers George Laudenslager, and George Sessinger, and due to their faithfulness and success in putting the team where it is, it was recommended that the social committee of this local invite the ball team to our quarters on Friday evening, July 24, to partake of refreshments, so a good time was had by all.

Another bit of news is that I am on the "loose" after a five and one-half year sitting with the Atlantic City Light, so don't act surprised if I happen to come your way. I am traveling light with a bag of tools and an appetite, and for a nice juicy pie I'll rid your place of rats, roaches, fleas, and bugs. Yesser, boys, just bring them on after I get my feed and when I get them off the hand-line I'll do the rest.

"Ho-Bo" BEN.

\* Members of L. U. No. 210.

#### L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Long time no write you but the season is on and there has been much to interfere with the monthly contribution. For the first time in several years all of this outfit have been working, much to the delight of the boys. I believe that the busy spurt extended over a period of four weeks. (My dear friend Bucky Taylor will correct me if I'm wrong.) It's all over now and the gang has resumed the pinochle games in the day room, that is on stormy days. The good ones are devoted to the usual coat-o-tan business.

Extry! Extry! "Another ex-Peoria boy makes good in a large city." From Los Angeles comes the gratifying news that George A. Evans has been elected business manager of L. U. No. 18. That's what the doctor ordered and more power to him and that outfit. George and I were kids together and it always gives me a great deal of pleasure to hear of some of the old gang making good.

Enjoyed Horne's June article on Station "B" very much. Keep 'em comin', big boy. And just why isn't Huckleberry Finn included in "Good Books That Labor Can Buy"? He was the inseparable pal and companion of Tom Sawyer and they shouldn't be separated at this late date. I finished rereading both books less than a year ago and to me they will always remain an unforgettable link to childhood's happy hours.

July is the month for sunburn and poison ivy. We don't have very much of the latter to contend with but the former will always be with us. The nitwits come here and try to get the same tanning in a few days that us natives take all summer to acquire. So they smear on the grease and oils and what have you, over the exposed parts and then sit out in the sun and burn and burn and burn. After a few hours the most of 'em redden up like a boiled lobster, while others blister and fry and then spend the rest of the vacation in bed or taking their meals from the mantelpiece.

At times I am tempted to warn them of the danger of too much sun and second degree burns but the rebuff I received in the summer of 1931 still lingers in the memory. That year the Missus and I were taking the after-

#### I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at

**\$9.00**



noon siesta under the shade of a beach umbrella and we noticed a young lady who was positively frying in the sun. Man dear, she sure thought she could take it, and was the color of British red. My sparring partner finally prevailed upon me to warn the young woman but I had a hunch that the dame didn't want any advice. However to keep peace in the family, my own I mean, I did go over and speak to her trying to explain the danger of an overdose of the sun's rays. When I finished she glared up at me and said, "Well wiseguy, what the hell do you care?" And my reply was not what you would hear in a well regulated drawing room. But she paid in full, for the next eight days she spent under a doctor's care in her hotel room. When she next appeared on the beach she came over and apologized,

but we noted that all the rest of the summer she was a shade hound.

We note the President has recently said that the postal department will never be a financial success until it is divorced from politics. Ask Jim Farley, he knows, or ought to. F. D. R. has also placed the first three classes of postmasters under the civil service but NOT until 13,500 of his faithful followers have been placed in jobs. Some fun, I'll say. And speaking of the post office department, just reminds me: We have a half a million dollar post office under construction, supposedly a modern fireproof building, but the window and door bucks are wooden. I wonder why, and your guess is as good as mine.

When Bill Petty, your I. O. representative, was here last October, he kindly invited all

of us to attend the Texas Centennial this summer with the warning that we should be sure to have enough filthy lucre to carry us along. So now that he and his part of the world are sweltering and sizzling under a hot sun and drought we are inviting him and the rest of the Sou by Sou West, Mid-West and all other sufferers to come to the World's Play Ground and get cooled off. But don't forget it takes boo-coo jack to live here and enjoy yourself properly. While the rest of the country was staggering under that terrific heat we were blessed with the cool sea breezes and delightfully warm water. On the level, Bugs, ol' dear, the daily temperature of the water since July 1, has been 73 degrees and for the past week it has been 75 and better. Does that cool you off or burn you up?

The local merchants and hotels report that they are having an excellent season, while we, on the pier, know that the attendance to date, July 27, is at least 50 per cent better than the same date last year. Which is probably due to the fact that the management has gone back to the old-time policy of continuous dancing in the big ballroom, the ceiling of which has about 3,500 vari-colored seven and a half watt lamps. There are 10,000 lamps in the one building that houses the most beautiful ballroom in the world and they all have to be trimmed daily. Ask "Oswald" Gray, he knows. We are having big name bands each week and they are pulling the cash customers in through the turnstiles. So far we have listened to the tunes of Joe Venuti, Richard Himber, Frank Dailey, Reggie Childs, Johnny Hamp and Rita Rio with her all-girl band. Rita led the band with her hips—if you get what I mean—instead of the usual baton. It has been reported that Himber received \$3,800 for a three-day engagement. So I presume that when Paul Whiteman comes in August, they will have to give him the pier.

In the Hippodrome theatre we have five big-time acts of vaudeville and two feature pictures. Back of the Hipp there is the Royal British midget show. Quite an aggregation of Lilliputians. And last but not least of the main attractions is Jimmie Caras, the world's champion pocket billiard player. He is one swell little guy from Wilmington, Del., just a young feller of 25, but he sure can make those balls behave.

The electrical personnel is the same as usual. Chief "Oswald" Gray, "Pop" Martin and myself. The chief and I have to keep a strict watch on Pop for fear that he will clean up on all the ice cream, orangeade and popsicles for which he has one healthy appetite.

When this season is over we will all be able to sing or warble "Is It True What They Say About Dixie?" in our sleep, for each and every band that has hit the joint has featured that number. Their vocalists work it overtime but not at double time rates.

We hope that the threatened split within the ranks of the A. F. of L. is soon patched up for we can never get to first base unless all pull together. Lewis acts like a spoiled kid. You know the kind, when they can't do what they want to or have their own way, they pick up their marbles and go home crying to Mom.

I am very, very sorry to have hurt the feelings of Master Wayne Ingraham of Fort Worth and mean to write the young man a letter of explanation just as soon as I can get to it. However to that "Great Lover of Light Work" out in Saint Louis, I suggest that he get himself a dictionary and ascertain the exact meaning of the word "potential." Here-tofore I have thought that Newman was a member in good standing in the Society of the Literatti and Intelligentsia but after his childish outburst in the April issue of this



I take my pen in hand and submit the following:  
"Pike's Peak or Bust." What a day and what a time! It all took place June 28 and 29, the celebration of the opening of the Pike's Peak auto highway as a free road.

We went back to the early days in dress and make up. Women with the old-fashioned flowing dresses and sunbonnets, the men with whiskers, top hats, long-tailed coats, guns and what not. It was a real community festival with an old fashioned spirit. Everyone knew each other and greeted each other with a "Hi, brother!" It was surprising how nearly every one took part, the working man, the business man, and the retired man with plenty of do re mi. Those that did not take part were looked upon as pikers and lacking of community spirit.

Don't know what was the matter with the members of the I. B. of E. W. and the fair contractors. Only one fair contractor, a member of Local No. 113, took part 100 per cent and one member that is working with tools. They took part in every event, full beards, both parades, and the trip to Denver. One other member of the local, a contractor, took part in the big parade the twenty-eighth. He was there with old Dobbin and his buggy.

How about our unfair shop, the one that offers us real competition? He was there and how. Whiskers, make-up, wife and all. He took part in everything and had his shoulder to the wheel all the time to make the event a success.

We here and everywhere as union men, wonder why the unfair shops prosper in our communities. Here, I think is the main reason. We seem to forget that the progress of a community depends upon the support given by its members. We, as members of our community, fail to give our support 100 per cent. The result, the one who gives that support reaps the harvest. And why not? Remember we cannot take out more than we put in. Help advertise your community. What is a bigger advertisement than a successful community festival if you have told the world that it is going to take place?

Brothers, don't make our mistake. Let the world as well as your community know that organized labor is behind and pushing for progress and better communities.

I am inclosing a picture of the two 100 per cent participants. Brothers of Local No. 113, I. B. of E. W., E. J. Altenread with the patch over his eye and H. K. Cameron, contractor. Sorry I have no picture of Brother Ray Hunt, contractor, who took part in the parade on June 28.

C. W. KISTLER,  
Member of Local No. 113.



magazine, I have come to the conclusion that he lacks the intestinal fortitude to "take it."

Thanks to Miss Sally Lunn (or is it Mrs.?) we had 54 large glasses of orange marmalade the past winter and her recipe for "cottage cheese salad" went over big. We are especially fond of schmear case with peaches or in any other combination, preferably with honest-to-goodness apple butter.

We were deeply shocked to learn of the death of Tom "Mike" Gavin, one of our oldest friends in Peoria. We both broke into linework about the same time and it finally got him. He was a regular fella and leaves a host of friends to mourn his sudden passing.

A coincidence worth narrating: Last night during an electrical storm one of the bands was playing Taps (or Lights Out) as a prelude to a flock of waltz numbers and at the exact moment that they finished Taps, a flash of lightning put the house in complete darkness for a second. It was timed perfectly and created the impression that it was part of the "act."

Here's one for your book: This morning I saw "Jimmie the Wop," one of the Boardwalk squad's finest, hurrying to a fire and using some kid's scooter. No kiddin'. From the opposite direction came another flat-foot on a girl's bicycle. It so happened that when the box was struck both cops were at the far end of their beat (a beat on the walk, in the summer, is only three or four blocks long) and they had commandeered the first thing at hand. Jimmie broke all existing scooter records and the other cop was no slouch either. Yowsuh, a policeman's life is a happy one.

Looks like those revolters over in Spain mean business. Glad those things don't happen here. Who wants to fight in warm weather ennahoe?

Feel kinda sorry for Eleanor Holm Jarrett and that episode reminds me of some of the fond mammas when we were kids, who always condoned anything their offsprings did by saying, "Well, boys will be boys." In this case it looks as tho' "girls will be girls," especially the spoiled ones.

So, my fran, we come to the end of another day and hoping to see you in church, if you are looking out the window, I will dead-end for this month. Kindest personal regards to yourself, the Misses Doris and Edith, Tommie Dealy and all the rest.

Yours for happy landings with Landon,  
BACHIE.

#### L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

Our biennial election of officers was held June 22, 1936. Official returns brought out the successful candidates as follows:

President, Frank Guy; vice president, Arthur Surnbrock; recording secretary, Elmer Rabanus; financial secretary, Arthur Liebenrood (re-elected); business manager, Charles Foster (re-elected); examination board, Al Gerke, Dan Johnson, Herbert Steinert; executive board, Herman Baade (re-elected), Carl Goetz (re-elected), Ed McCarthy, E. W. Simonton; convention delegates, Frank Guy, Charles Foster, William Mittendorf.

To all the above I extend very best personal wishes for a successful administration and to the local in general, many thanks for their generous support of a ticket which I sincerely believe will qualify in every respect and carry out in detail every obligation which their respective office carries with it.

Tough competition always presents itself in the selection of officers for L. U. No. 212. That this year was no exception was very evident through the activity of various campaign managers prior to election, and the sincere effort put out by candidates at the

polls. And those who finally carried off the honors were compelled to be on their toes at all times.

I can also report that no appointive office can change so quickly or willingly as that of the fellow who is supposed to furnish copy for the JOURNAL.

One term is usually all we can get out of anyone. At this time, without solicitation on my part, I find myself back in line with a profound determination to do my best.

May I take time to extend a very friendly hello to my old associates in crime (ye old time scribes), who have for so long past held to their assignments.

Especially do I extend greetings to Bach and Dealy—both of whom I have previously contacted through correspondence. I know "them words" will cause Bach to roar with laughter, as I have in my possession three very interesting letters of recent date from Atlantic City which, to date, I have failed to acknowledge receipt of. However, Bach, I promise faithfully that when I check up on my delinquent correspondence that yours will get first favorable consideration.

After many long months of a depressive period which forced nearly everyone on relief, or some other method of a non-self-supporting nature, we are glad to report a gradual building up to better conditions. Were it not for government projects we would still be in the same old rut. We feel very grateful for what they have offered us, as the majority of our boys are employed by some movement sponsored by our national government to create labor for the unemployed, which results at the present time in nearly all our outfit being employed, perhaps not steadily, but at least making enough time at prevailing rate of wages to enable them to properly provide for themselves and their families.

Prospects of better times have affected Jimmy Elder to the extent where he has decided to build up the population at least in his own ward. Edition number one arrived recently and he seems to be agreeably concerned over the event.

The recent death of Brother Charles Stagman, a member for 18 years of L. U. No. 212, brings out to me just what this depression can do to a fellow in some cases. Charlie, as I always pictured him, never was blessed with an over amount of good things in this life and this depression really got him down. Living in Kentucky, where as I understand it, relief at all times was not obtainable, and when it was, only the extreme cases were considered, which resulted in many not being able to qualify. He carried on a great portion of his recent time being unemployed, in a futile attempt to provide for himself and family. The strain was too great. He finally weakened, then broke completely. With a shattered mind he was admitted to a sanitarium where a serious mental affliction developed which brought about his death.

An equally sad bit of news concerns Brother William Boeckler, who lost through natural causes two sons, both past the age of 20 years, within two months' time.

To those most deeply concerned in these cases Local No. 212 as a body wishes to extend its sincere sympathy as all of us feel greatly affected over your loss, which, we appreciate, is irreparable.

Our outing on July 11, was the outstanding success of the season. It was well planned and carried out in detail by a very able committee. Being a stag affair permitted everyone to talk and act freely. More labor and material were consumed and more large projects completed on this one day than I had ever dreamed possible. Boxing contests, all at catch weights, were limited to one-round bouts. The German band, bar tenders and lunch counter attendants entered in competi-

tion with our dear Brothers in what is called putting on benders. A last checkup on this event disclosed them running us a very close second.

My one comment on affairs of this kind is that the intermission between them covers too long a period, and hope that something along the same line is promoted in the near future.

THE COPYIST.

#### L. U. NO. 213, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Editor:

Two weeks ago the business manager stated the job of press secretary was vacant. The gentleman had been bawled out for not writing regularly by Brother Frank Looney, and had quit. Then I piped up and asked for the job, and here I am, pen in hand and nothing in my head. Wish to goodness I could hold my tongue at times. Not that I give a — for Frank's criticism—if he thinks he can do better, you'll have still another press secretary next month.

Vancouver is a very busy place right now, with the jubilee in full swing. The inside men are all employed at present. Hume and Rumble, contractors, are doing the bulk of the work. New City Hall, \$33,000 fountain in Lost Lagoon, addition to post office, and many other small projects. The linemen have been doing very well the last two years, a nice wind storm taking us over what looked to be a dull winter, followed by a real lineman's dream—a beautiful sleet storm—we are just getting over that now.

Brother Morrison, our business agent, is back on the job after a serious operation, and is rounding into shape. I'll write a better letter next time. I like to see Local No. 213, Vancouver, B. C., in the JOURNAL. We have been slack in the past. I'll try to get one in every month.

J. ASTBURY.

#### L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

On the evening of Tuesday, July 7, we, L. U. No. 292, held our installation of officers, following the regular election which took place on June 16.

The officers who will guide the destinies of L. U. No. 292 for the ensuing two years are as follows:

President, E. J. Conway; vice president, John Edmond; financial secretary, G. W. Alexander; recording secretary, William Nessler; treasurer, William Waples; business manager, W. Hackett; executive board, C. Dittbenner, F. Schultz, William Nessler, S. J. Eyre, E. F. Ackerman, Oscar Coover; examination board, P. Johnson, T. Enebo, E. Rustand, E. Nelson, V. O. Sauby; press secretary, W. Waples; inspectors, M. Pinkost, William Dunphy, foreman, F. Collier; auditing committee, L. Larson, C. Velin, H. Smith; sick committee, John Edmond, F. Collier, V. O. Sauby; relief committee, C. Velin, H. Taylor, W. Waples, P. Bartholoma, H. Smith; picnic committee, E. F. Ackerman, P. Bartholoma, F. Schultz, S. J. Eyre; delegates to B. T. Council, W. Hackett, A. H. Urtubees, E. F. Stanchfield; delegates to Central Labor Union, A. H. Urtubees, W. Hackett, L. Larson, William Nessler; delegates to county central committee, Farmer-Labor Association, G. W. Alexander, A. H. Urtubees, W. Hackett; delegate to campaign committee, Farmer-Labor party, A. H. Urtubees; delegate to organization committee, Farmer-Labor Association, W. Waples.

There are very few changes in the personnel of the new set of officers from the old set-up, the principal ones being that of the business manager, where Brother Urtubees was replaced by Brother Hackett, and on the



executive board, John Edmond and G. M. Christianson were replaced by E. F. Ackerman and William Nessler.

In the case of the change in the executive board members it was largely a matter of popularity among those members present and voting at the meeting on election night. In the case of the business manager it was a little different matter. In the first place there was a four-cornered contest. Then, in the second place, Brother Urtubees has held office four years, which is a long time for any one to hold that most difficult and thankless office; and, incidentally, those four years have been about the toughest four years in the history of L. U. No. 292. No human can satisfy everyone and a business manager can, and generally does, make plenty of enemies in four years time and especially years such as the last four years have been; in the very depth of the depression with its excessive unemployment and the new and unprecedented problems of the ERA, WPA, PWA, etc.

We have a fashion of appointing the business manager as delegate to all kinds of bodies, both economic and political, where he is again appointed on various committees, etc. And then we expect him to function on all these with a 100 per cent efficiency and at the same time give us 100 per cent efficiency in the performance of his duties as business manager. When he falls short of this standard, in any one of these many activities, there is always some group that is ready to crucify him. No, the job of business manager is no snap.

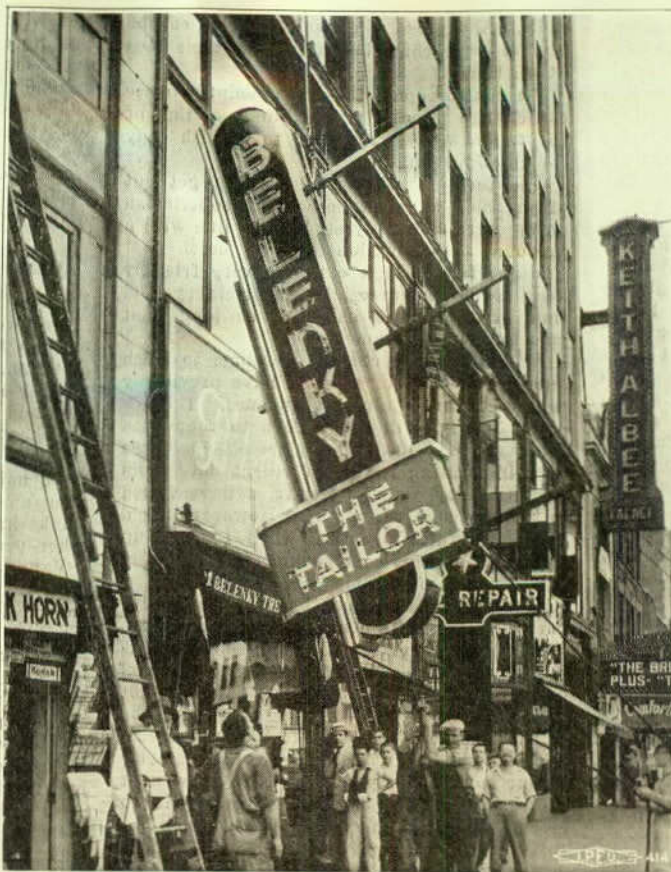
Brother Urtubees has given the L. U. magnificent service during the past four years and as business manager he has been a hard and faithful worker and an able executive. However Brother Urtubees will continue to serve the interests of the L. U. as member of the State Board of Electricity, president of Central Labor Union, treasurer of the county central executive committee, Farmer-Labor Association, and in many other places.

In giving this praise to Brother Urtubees we are in no way detracting from his successor, Brother Hackett, that could not be done. Brother Hackett is one of the old timers of Local No. 292 and his unionism and loyalty to the organization stand as a record unsurpassed. He possesses all the requisite qualities of a good business manager and if the membership will get solidly behind him and give him their loyal support there is no reason why he should not give us just as good an administration as Brother Urtubees, or any other business manager ever has.

What we said in the JOURNAL two years ago about the officers of this L. U. still holds good; so, to avoid repetition, we will let that stand.

Perhaps the one officer that has been lax in regard to his duties is myself as press secretary. I might alibi and say that I have been busy, etc., telling of the various circumstances that have interfered with my writing at different times. But I won't alibi, I won't even apologize, but will endeavor to be more attentive to my duties in the future.

W. WAPLES.



Ohio Neon Sign Co. product being discarded by a 100 per cent union shop—Bellows, Claude Neon Co.

#### L. U. NO. 306, AKRON, OHIO

Editor:

Employment in our district has been at a steady level since our last letter to this paper. We are finishing several large jobs and hope that some more that are in the fire mature by fall. So far it has been the banner year since the fatal year 1929.

The building trades were successful in manning the heretofore non-union construction job at the Babcock and Wilcox Co. This was accomplished after much concerted work by our business manager and other interested crafts. It will furnish several hundred hours work for our members.

As long as this started out as a bragging letter please bear with me for another paragraph and I will give you a description of the conditions surrounding the accompanying photograph.

The electric sign workers scored an important victory when this non-union-made neon sign was removed from the business district. For months the sign had been used by the Ohio Neon Sign Co. as a sales display in its effort to sell other non-union signs in and near the city. The shop owner claimed that salesmen for the sign company represented the firm as "75 per cent union" at the time he placed his order. In fact, the sign company has been no per cent union for nearly two years. Union pickets in front of the shop proved to be the final step necessary to force removal of the sign. The sign was finally removed when an effort to have the court issue an injunction to prevent picketing proved futile. It is needless to say that the shop owner was placed to some expense through loss of business due to the pickets and by discarding his sign. He plans to erect a union-made sign in the near future.

It really was a sweet victory for the elec-

tricians of our local to take down this unfairly made and erected piece of merchandise. It was an agreement with Local No. 306 that this sign maker scrapped nearly two years ago when he decided to operate "75 per cent union."

C. W. MURRAY.

#### L. U. NO. 339, PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Editor:

Election of officers over for another two years, the following were elected for better or for worse: E. Cunningham, president; O. Erickson, vice president; W. Otway, financial secretary and treasurer, and C. Blair, recording secretary. I didn't hear any mention of appointing a new press secretary, so it looks to me as though I am like unto the "babbling brook," men may come and men may go, but I go on forever. I hope the elected officers will not take me too seriously, in my remarks above, as I really believe we have a good set-up, and I would suggest to all members of L. U. No. 339 to get out to the meetings and co-operate to your utmost in maintaining, and helping build up your local organization.

Fort William and Port Arthur have been visited by the recent heat wave, and certainly gave us something to talk about, temperatures reaching as high as 106, such a high mark has never been

known before in these parts. It didn't last long, however, and we are back to normal again, and are we thankful! One often hears the remark around these cities, "How do the people to the south of us ever stand the terrific heat?" One thing about the head of the lakes, it always cools off at night, and you are assured of a good night's rest.

Who is the lineman that was on top of a pole about four miles from town with the mercury hovering around 106 in the shade and a truck stopped below him and the driver hollered, "How'd you like a bottle of beer?" Talk about Walter Winchell's "Magic Carpet," he was down that pole like a monkey. He almost fainted when the truck driver said, "If you have two, I'll drink one," and drove away in a cloud of dust. The reaction was too cute for the words to be recorded here.

We had a visitor recently, an old L. U. No. 339 member, Brother Clarence Rabideau, who is now resident in Portland, Oreg., and also a member of Local No. 48. We were pleased to welcome "Rabb," as we know him, to our meeting and I am sure all enjoyed his interesting talk on conditions relative to organization as they exist on the Pacific Coast. We sincerely trust that he had a pleasant journey home and that he thoroughly enjoyed his vacation.

On July 26, His Majesty, King Edward, will unveil Canada's war memorial on Vimy Ridge, and as I write 6,000 pilgrims are crossing the Atlantic to be present at this memorable scene. Canada's part of Vimy Ridge consists of 240 acres, and the memorial has the finest site of any memorial in France or Belgium. Vimy being one of the key positions on the western front, has the important as well as the commanding view.

Brother W. Huartson has left on this pilgrimage, so that Local No. 339 will have representation both in life and in death, for on this great monument will appear the



names of at least three former members of No. 339, who made the supreme sacrifice. What a contrast will be the peaceful scene today, to the scene that I have in mind of Vimy. May I say in all humility that I was there in war time, and saw things that made my flesh crawl. It was the same with all who happened to be there, hardened as one was to the sights of the battle field, there was something about that hill that made one shiver. There were trenches everywhere filled with men, with gaunt, chalky faces, wallowing in mud and debris of every nature; grinning skulls, mixed up in tangled masses of barbed wire, and there were rotted uniforms, both blue, khaki and field grey, holding the bones together of those who had died that we might live. No one will ever know how many soldiers died on that hill, but their numbers run into tens of thousands. Now all that is changed, but the dead remain, and with all the heartbreaks that have been suffered through and since the Great War, we still have a sense of patriotism, which seems to thrill our hearts and bids us join in salute to the memories of those comrades and Brothers who passed on with the thought in mind that they had at least done their duty.

We extend our sympathies to Brothers C. Blair and A. Michelson, who are both ill, and wish them a speedy recovery.

In closing may I leave this thought with the members: Don't boast of what you are going to do. Do it and then you won't have to boast.

F. KELLY.

#### L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

The following members were elected to office by Local Union No. 349 for the new term:

President, Harry Z. Bitner; vice president, Sidney Mew; financial secretary, Ray Murdoch; recording secretary, Charles Hanson; treasurer, James Elder, Sr.; business manager, Fred Hatcher; executive board, Frank Thompson, Fred Hoagland, Charles Dowling, Clarence Grimm; examining board, D. G. Nivin, Otto Mente, Sam Cohen.

The election was one of the most orderly, business-like affairs ever witnessed by the writer and there were no hard feelings or dissensions. The election was ably supervised by L. W. S. Cosens, using the Australian ballot system, with printed ballots, locked ballot box, etc.

Now that the election is over, let's all get together and co-operate with these fellows and see if we can't handle the affairs of L. U. No. 349 in harmony.

We still have some members out of work and others available to man the jobs we hope to get, so we wouldn't advise anyone to rush down here expecting to work this fall.

CLARENCE O. GRIMM.

(Sometimes, in routing letters to the printer, the letter gets delayed in another department. This was the case with this newsy epistle of Brother Grimm.)

#### L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

Having received the appointment as press secretary, I must thank our worthy president for the honor and endeavor to do my stuff.

The 10-cent draw which is held every meeting for one or two dollars created a surplus. This was turned over to Johnny Hughson, our entertainment master, for the first meeting in July. He provided us with two barrels of beer, cheese, crackers and onions. This all being in the nature of a surprise.

At the last meeting of the examining board, which was attended by F. J. Hawes, director of apprenticeship, and Walter Thorne, district inspector, requests were made to have any of our local members who come in contact with boys working as apprentices, who are not registered under the act, to report same to the office.

If any information of this nature is received we believe Mr. Hawes will see that the apprenticeship act will be enforced.

Some journeymen seem to make a habit when working by themselves on out of the way jobs to request the handy man, who is usually found around most places, to help them out. This is a bad practice, as these handy men usually get the opportunity of doing any electrical work around after the job is finished. Our local has spent plenty of time and money to have an apprenticeship act enforced; all their efforts are lost when such practices are allowed.

Journeymen requiring assistance on any job should insist on another journeyman being taken on, if only for one or two days, and, believe me, many of our unemployed boys would be glad of the odd day's work.

The committee which is negotiating for our new industrial standards act regulations is just about ready for the final meeting, and we expect to be able to give all the details in our next month's letter.

The Continental Can job at New Toronto, which was done by the Canada Electric Co., is nearing completion, as most of the boys were laid off a few days ago. It was a fair sized job, consisting of four lines of machines, each line making a different size can. This job employed more men at the same time than any job around here for a long time. The group picture which is being enclosed with this letter is of most of the boys on the job, and we hope you will find space for it.

P. ELSWORTH.

#### L. U. NO. 357, LAS VEGAS, NEV.

Editor:

We of Local No. 357 had our pictures taken this month and would like to get it in the JOURNAL. Somehow we could not get all the members and the photographer together at the same time so only about 50 per cent are in the picture.

They are, reading from left to right (back

row): R. B. Vaughan, Lewis E. Osborn, L. A. Lindquist, Robert Denning, W. M. Brown, Earl G. Eyrich, Joseph L. Lipsky, La Vene J. Keating, C. T. Jeters, J. W. Holbrook, William M. Miller, R. J. Reitz.

Second row (from back): James McDonald, Roy J. Rasmussen, Lee A. Kenroy, Fred A. Groves, A. Delmas Anderson, W. T. Manning, R. E. McLemore, Joseph E. Peterson, James W. Lindsey, B. Chapman, Robert Earl Bledsoe.

Third row (from back): Earl C. Dosch, Fred Rehn, Phil Lawsen, Charles T. Glazer, R. B. Lorey, Pollard Jeters, Leonard Olson, B. F. Noll, Martin Gilberon, M. J. Laux, C. E. Willburn, Leon Glenn, A. J. Jordan.

Front row: Joseph McKnight, Victor Shelby, John H. Britton, George Tresdale, C. E. Schun, James Gracey, T. D. Betts, Edwin W. George, A. J. Parissente, Fred C. Minnick, R. Long, John F. Boyd.

DEL ANDERSON.

#### L. U. NO. 382, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Editor:

Considerable water has passed under the old bridge since L. U. No. 382 was last heard from. With much, and to say the least, no gentle persuasion, I have been induced to contribute my humble efforts to our wonderful and inspiring JOURNAL (which is, in my opinion, like rare old wine, which grows better and better as time goes on). Our local has not been asleep during my absence from these columns. We are taking in new members every month, both journeymen and helpers. We have practically every member working in Columbia or the immediate vicinity. The writer is out of town at present, working on a project at Charleston, S. C., in that old and historical city by the sea. Miller Electric Company, of Jacksonville, Fla., has the job and Brother W. P. Weir, of Atlanta, Ga., is the superintendent. He is 100 per cent in every respect, and a darn good scout.

We are proud and thankful to have a man of his type come into our jurisdiction.

Atlanta! Your loss is our gain. I am sure that L. U. No. 613 is as proud of him as we are to have him with us.

On June 13 at the regular meeting, a son of one of our oldest and most faithful members was obligated in the same L. U. that his father was obligated 23 years ago,



GROUP OF ELECTRICIANS, L. U. NO. 353; CONTINENTAL CAN JOB, NEW TORONTO.  
Top row: Eugene Curtiss, Jack Genise, P. Elsworth, Sam Genise, Sid Osborne, Red Sanders.  
Second row: Gordon Webb, Grant Sinclair, Lew Moon, Jack Duncan, Roy McLeod, Bob Robertson.  
Third row: George Murray, Charlie Taylor, Robert Law, Ed Forsey, Bill Jennion, Jack Lichlighter.



Brother M. C. White, Jr. It was a very happy occasion for his father and for the membership as a whole, and I am sure if he makes as good a union man as his father, he will be a darn good one. I am enclosing a picture which shows M. C. White, Sr., presenting M. C. White, Jr., with his union card. His father has been financial secretary for more years than he cares to remember.

C. T. TARTMAN.

#### L. U. NO. 418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

Home again, after a 10-day trip through California's scenic wonderland, the High Sierras. Ten glorious days and nights free from the contamination of a Hearst newspaper for son and me, all spent in the open. Only three nights did we bother to put up the tent, such was the weather. On lakes and stream, in wooded camps, driving about or tramping all day, to sleep on the ground at night.

Ten never-to-be-forgotten days, crowded with memories of stately forests of giant trees, towering snow-streaked peaks tinted by the rising or setting sun, crystal clear lakes, and icy streams hurrying down rocky slopes from pool to pool, tumbling over lofty cliffs or flowing deep and quiet through green meadows.

Hot creeks, too, boiling hot, welling up from an old volcanic formation.

The big trout that knew a thing or two about shaking a hook, the black bears that howled about when the campfires burned low, and beat it when you told them to. All these and more in 1,100 miles through General Grant, Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks, Tiogo Pass (10,000 feet up), Mono Basin (where Los Angeles is diverting

two streams into its Owens River aqueduct) and on down through this land of contrasts to Mt. Whitney, 14,500 and some feet on the right, the highest point in the U. S., but 60 miles from Death Valley, the lowest and hottest on the left. Then some 200 miles of desert by night to escape the burning heat of the desert day, arriving home at 3 a. m. Saturday morning.

Was it a coincidence I should pick up the July issue of this JOURNAL and open it at page 303 to read O. H. Townsend's contribution, "A Son and His Dad," the first thing to catch my eye? Son and I voted Yosemite the most interesting and beautiful place we had ever been in.

Certainly our government, through its Department of the Interior is doing a wonderful job in preserving the natural beauty of these and other areas and making them available to all its people.

The rangers in charge are a fine, capable body of men, always courteous, helpful and anxious to have all of us visit and enjoy these public domains that we may become better acquainted with nature and government ownership at its best.

At Yosemite the government policy of fair prices for the traveler is having its effect in boosting this year's visitor registration to what park officials declare will be a new record.

Well, to get back to earth, I have to report that through the efforts of Business Manager E. E. Meecham and our wage committee's able presentation of all the facts in the case to Pasadena's city directors, we have succeeded in getting back about \$25,000 per year for light department employee members of this local, together with concessions in classifications and working conditions. The fight was a long one and

considerable credit is due those responsible for the outcome.

The recent appointment of a new International Vice President was hailed with satisfaction by some of our members who felt that in fairness to all a change was due.

With all good wishes to the I. O. and our new vice president, we are hoping to make his acquaintance at an early date.

H. W. HUNEVEN,  
Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 479, BEAUMONT, TEXAS

Editor:

On reading the WORKER month after month and never seeing anything from Local No. 479, I feel ashamed for the members, so here it is.

All members are making nearly full time. Don't know how long it will last but we hope indefinitely. Fifteen hot days made it rather bad on the knob busters. The Good Lord must have felt sorry for us and sent a few days of rain.

Brother T. B. Lawrence has been donating his services as business manager until he almost not only lost his job but his wife also. If every local had more members with their hearts on the welfare of the organization like Brother Lawrence, I sincerely believe the electrical worker would be a much stronger organization, and that's saying a lot. His tireless efforts certainly have helped Local No. 479 out and he is still going strong. We have several go-getters in our midst and some that never say much of anything.

Our new agreement was signed by every contractor except one (he doesn't bother us much).

Hoping to see this in next month's WORKER.  
G. W. DAVIS.



MEMBERSHIP OF L. U. NO. 357.



# L. U. NO. 558, FLORENCE, ALA. Editor:

In the absence of Brother Graham, our scribe, who has been promoted to a better job and transferred to another territory, I have been requested by the president of Local No. 558 to do a little pinch-hitting for him, regarding the activity in and around Florence and the Tennessee Valley.

In this section of the country, the electrical workers, as well as the citizens, are vastly interested in the TVA—the citizens, because it gives them cheap electricity; the members, because it makes for more work for all phases of the industry. During this past month, after sitting on the banks of the Tennessee River beside Wilson Dam, watching other cities get the benefit of TVA distributed power, Florence finally completed a deal whereby the Alabama Power Company loses one of its real money makers. For years the Alabama Power Company has been buying energy from Wilson Dam. Florence, being near there, of course, was supplied from this source, but at Alabama Power Company prices. The city has now taken over the management of its distribution system. Good luck, Florence! Members of No. 558 wish you the best of success.

But Florence is no exception to this chain of TVA supplied cities. Hardly a day passes that some city does not announce its desire for TVA power by a vote to float bond issues or else a direct request to TVA for a hook-up. The folks in the Valley are really on their toes. We think the majority of them are beginning to realize their opportunities. Wherever there has been a vote for TVA power the results have been from five to one to eight to one in favor of this cheap power. Of course, this is as it should be. The people of this country should have access to and derive the benefits from the natural resources of our land. Private enterprise and big money have controlled this situation much too long.

TVA is really growing. Recently, we completed a line from Pulaski to Dickson, Tenn., a distance of 81 miles. We went through Columbia, Tenn., where we are constructing a large sub-station. During the construction of this line, one of Dickson's generating units broke down. The loss of this generator caused a shirt factory there to shut down because of lack of current. Repairs were made but the generator collapsed again. It had run much too long. Further repairs were impossible. So the boys constructing the lines were asked to work 10 hours a day, seven days a week so that power could be gotten there at the earliest possible moment. This they did. The substation had not been constructed so the line was cut straight through. When the line was completed and the switch thrown, we were three weeks in advance of schedule. As a reward for their extra effort, Superintendent O. A. Waldrop gave his men a day off with pay. Waldrop's crew recently completed a 44,000-volt line from Bolivar to Jackson, Tenn., 28 miles, and from Bolivar to Somerville, Tenn., 28 miles, of 6900. Cooke's crew built a 110,000 wood pole H-frame structure from Pickwick Dam to Jackson, Tenn., approximately 45 miles. They are now constructing a tower line from Wheeler Dam, Ala., to Columbia, Tenn., approximately 70 miles. From all accounts, this will be 154,000.

Becker is working quite a crew of men doing rural distribution in West Tennessee. I understand Pugh has a few men in the vicinity of Dayton, Tenn., on rural distribution. Schumann, the contractor, is digging tower bases on the Wheeler Dam to Gunthersville Dam job. Steel erection will start shortly. I understand that the right-of-way is practically all cut and that work will start soon on the Pickwick Dam to Memphis line.

Tupelo, Miss., is to have a new line of 110,000 before ginning season, so I am informed. King Soliver is to start a new tower line from Chickamauga, Tenn., to Watt's Bar. We do not have a lineman or wireman loafing in Local No. 558, we are glad to report.

The Tennessee Valley Authority is not only building lines, but it is using them. Wilson Dam has doubled its load in the past 12 months. In fact, one day about two weeks ago, for a 24-hour period, they came within 60,000 KVA of running maximum capacity. Because of the additional load coming in, it is rumored that instead of two units at Wheeler Dam, they will construct four, and instead of no units at present at Pickwick, the Authority will install two. We sincerely hope that all of the proposed work is carried to a point of completion.

Norris has this past week made a no-load test on one of her generators and will make a line test connected to Wilson Dam probably this week. Actual generation of power will not begin for several weeks yet.

Speaking of the dams, Chickamauga has been well started since the first of the year, so I understand. Gunthersville is running smoothly under the direction of our good Brother Dunegan, who was formerly connected with Wheeler. All of Wheeler's electric construction is coming along in fine shape under the direction of our local member, Lew Thompson, formerly of Stone and Webster. The story at Pickwick is about the same. A good many journeymen have been transferred or laid off—mostly linemen. Their places have been filled where necessary with helpers. I understand from a talk about 10 days ago with one of the journeymen who is working there that the helpers now have helpers. However, TVA is young and has many problems, all of which will be righted in time. TVA and its sponsorship has become one of the major political issues between the opposing camps that are running for nomination as governor of Tennessee. This should convey an idea of how important the entire program is to the Valley and its people.

The locals in the Tennessee Valley that have a large number of members working on TVA properties have long needed a coordinator. Our International President was made aware of the conditions existing in the Valley. With the help of Vice President

Barker, Representative Walker and Representative Bandel, who made several surveys for the I. O., President Tracy has finally reached an agreement with the TVA officials, whereby all grievances and working conditions are to be handled by a labor panel. Each local in the Valley sends two representatives to this panel, which meets as often as conditions warrant. This panel is presided over by International Representative Freeman, who has been assigned to problems of the TVA properties alone. This panel considers grievances and working conditions and in turn meets with a board, composed of the personnel director, a representative of the electricity department, and a representative of the I. B. E. W., who sit as the final board, all decisions of this board to be binding upon TVA and the I. B. E. W. The members are very enthusiastic about this set-up and are giving their entire support to the proposition. President Tracy certainly deserves our sincerest thanks for his arrival at this very good solution to what was becoming a serious problem. We of Local No. 558 offer our warmest congratulations and thanks.

Even though most of our members in the Valley are working, it does not mean that we can take care of those members who are out of work in other locations. TVA makes this impossible by its arbitrary ruling that the members must live in the states touched upon by the Authority's projects.

T. H. LATHAM,  
Acting Scribe.

# L. U. NO. 568, MONTREAL, QUE. Editor:

What's this, a letter from Local No. 568? No. Yes! My goodness, I can't believe my eyes, but believe it or not here it is. Local No. 568 is becoming a hive of activity, many old members are returning to the fold, also some entirely new faces have shown up, which all goes to show something or other. Our hard working members of the executive, who have shouldered all the responsibilities through the difficult times, will be somewhat relieved, as many have doubled up on the jobs which have meant the keeping together of the local. So do your bit, boys, to share their burdens. Brothers Boyer, McFarlane, Thoun, Griffard, Ratcliffe, will welcome your assistance. What can you do to assist? Tsk, tsks! that's easy, fristance, we are holding open meetings, you can bring along a friend, and between us we can make him see the light. Now that's not difficult surely. Also when you are asked to take jobs that are for the benefit of your local, don't refuse, take it, roll up your sleeves and tackle it. You'll find it easy. All of which leads up to something I want to tell you. Are you listening? Open wide your ears. Labor Day is fast approaching and we are out to make a show like we did in the good old days, remember? The swell floats, the old banner flying, the lines of members, with their badges all polished up. Why not? You are proud of your profession. I know you are, you know our profession is the greatest in the world. Let everyone know how proud you are to be seen as a member of it and more particularly that you belong to an organization that is prepared to uphold the rights of our profession. Local No. 568 is out to show its strength. Bring along a friend who is an electrical worker.

Brothers Griffard, Vaillancourt and Hill form the Labor Day committee. They are doing their level best to make the parade a success, but are depending on you to do your part. What do you say, boys? OK, that's good.

Many thanks to Local No. 561 for the helping hand they have given to Local No. 568, especially to Harry Russell, who spent a great deal of his time in fixing us up. Harry, we all appreciate your kindness.



Father and son, members of L. U. No. 382.



Sorry to hear Brother Hamilton is in a hospital with scarlet fever. Lance, we wish you a speedy recovery. Brother McFarlane still shows signs of the terrific shaking up he received in an automobile accident. Take it easy, Mac, let some of the new members lighten your responsibilities.

Once more, don't forget that Labor Day parade.  
GEORGE HILL.

#### L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

Election time rolls around as it inevitably must. Local No. 723 held its election of officers the last meeting in June with the following results: T. H. Sanders, president; Frank Robertson, vice president; W. H. Lewis, recording secretary; S. Evans, treasurer; Guy Hall, financial secretary and business agent.

R. McDonald, A. Scharlach and P. Staight, constitute the executive board, while W. H. Lewis, T. H. Sanders and F. Tetlow make up the examining board.

Guy Hall, A. Scharlach and Tom Shoulders will serve as delegates to the central body. L. Householder and F. Ruby are first and second inspectors, respectively; Norman Zimmerman is foreman. The auditing committee consists of F. Ruby, Dale Hicks and V. Anderson.

Now, Brothers, that's the set-up and all in all I think it's a good one, but without the help of the members they can't do much. So, let's all get behind them and give them a great big boost.

Our agreement with the Home Telephone and Telegraph Co., as to wages and working conditions, is about to expire. Brother Sanders appointed a committee to draft a new one and present it to the management. More about this later. A committee was also appointed to take care of conditions at the City Light and Power Co.

Local No. 723 staged one of its stag picnics a few days ago and while the attendance wasn't all that might have been expected, probably due to unavoidable circumstances.

H. SLOAN.

#### L. U. NO. 909, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

"Come on, Pittsfield, do your stuff!" One has only to know the congenial, soft-spoken business agent of L. U. No. 761 to know what he means.

The members of No. 909 who traveled to Greenfield to attend their last meeting were quite enthused with the members of No. 761, all regular guys and real Brothers. They are going places.

Well, West, the boys got a lot out of that meeting and from now on watch Pittsfield do its stuff!

JACK STURGEON,  
Treasurer.

#### L. U. NO. 1154, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

Editor:

After a long duration of silence the Brothers of this local have requested me to add a few lines to the correspondence columns of the WORKER just to impress to the Brothers of the outside world that L. U. No. 1154 is still on the map, at Santa Monica, Calif., in the land of lemons, prunes and nuts. Yes, we are still selling skilled labor at the same old stand. The depression years ripped a few of the main sails of our ship and somewhat scattered some of our boys hither and yon, but we are still sawing wood. Some of the boys ended up in the picture studios, others at the air craft factories. Our contract shops are still coasting down the peaceful stream, keeping a fair majority of the boys going, but ever ready for the rush to start.

Well, the next alibi that we look for is wait till the election is over, then things will pick up. When Willie Hearst gets his Man Friday, seated on the rostrum, then we will, on short notice, turn to that sacred corner dedicated by Herbie H. and we won't stop for one chicken in the pot but for a chicken for every one in the family. So much for that. Now it looks like a third party is coming to life, to follow the same route as the Technocracy dream, the Utopians, Upton Sinclairs, production for consumption, Huey Long's share the wealth whim, and last but not least, the honorable, honest Dr. Townsend's dream, and Father Coughlin's brain storm speeches.

What a kick some of these conservative citizens are getting sitting at their radios and listening to all of this blue note comedy.

When it comes to party lines the past has proven that a great many of our would be popular politicians and statesmen have played on both sides of the political lines, some for their selfish desires and greed. Others have looked at a party platform in an honest respect and have adapted it in their line of political support with the feeling that it would remedy some of the ills that confront the common masses that exist in all walks of life.

Some of our most shrewd critics of the political situation will admit that measures that were passed as laws in Washington would have proved successful if they had had the full cooperation of all concerned. These bills in accordance with the Constitution are laws. But the unscrupulous money-mad and daring controllers of finance juggle these laws around till they're not a law and when the show down comes they rush behind the skirts of the Supreme Court and play for a break. It seems that the Supreme Court has been scratching the backs of some of those undeserving 'most too frequently of late. Doesn't it seem under such conditions that it is useless to maintain a Congress elected by the people of the 48 states to make their laws only to have them blasted by a chosen few? Why not save the taxpayers' money and let this bunch of respected childish old men do it?

We all realize that the Supreme Court is the highest tribunal of the land and its decisions must be respected but their decisions of late have caused the public to wonder. Sometimes when a scribe writes in this tone he may be quoted as Communist. There is no room in the U. S. for red flag wavers. The birthplace of Communism is where it belongs. It has not proven 40 per cent workable in its homeland. If the system can be perfected it should be done in its birthplace and I can't see where aliens should experiment with such radical acts in a country as independent, rich, and highly educated as the United States. Such is the case with some of our own political meddlers, they are all over the ball diamond and can't play any position in accordance with the rules of the game or to the credit of the team. Finally, they are ruled out of the game and go Communist. They are scattered in, out and all over the United Kingdom. Any day one can get up and walk to the nearest public corner and see glaring him in the face in blazing headlines the untruthful print of a publisher who tries to brand in the hearts of the people things of his own desires and likes. Practically every publication of that sheet is just heaving an insult under the daily reader's nose. Still he pays his nickel or dime for the issue and likes it because he read somewhere down the line where Man Mountain Dean had a nightmare and threw his wife out of bed.

The city of Los Angeles has several inde-

pendent publications, all with their leased wire correspondents from all parts of the globe that give straight forward and legitimate news and in the past few months their subscriptions and circulations have climbed to a very healthy position. We have always had a publication in our midst that has been detrimental to organized labor, but that is mostly a local problem. But when a tax-dodging Willie Hearst type tries to fool all the people 'tis an act to be judged by the masses, and if there is any one factor to defeat Governor Alf Landon, it will be Hearst's ballyhoo.

I read from Brother Ham's write-up from Local No. 104, Boston, of their trials and tribulations. It seems that every local has its jurisdiction to guard over as time always makes changes. It always seems to keep organized labor on the firing line for our part. In southern California it wouldn't make much change in the picture as our local car lines, also the interurban systems, substation operation, trolley line maintenance has been open shop more or less since its inception and has been a hard nut to crack, and is to some extent affiliated with the unfair Southern California Edison Co., which we feel in time will fade to a somewhat unimportant place in the industry. We have always gotten along without them in our ranks and still will.

A great many of their employees jump over to our Bureau of Light and Power as the Bureau expands all the time. They get the scale pay and better working conditions, besides they have to become unionized. What we all look forward to is our Bureau of Municipal Light and Power and the near completion of the Boulder Dam with its hydro-electric generating stations, the largest attempted and achieved by man in the world, with the highest voltage transmission known to humans of the present day and age, will soon be in operation and all this system has been put into operation by organized labor or the electrical crafts, which we feel in time will predominate over the bulk of the electrical industry in southern California and Arizona.

The private interests competing with the bureau in the entire industry have tried since the year 1911 to whip the city's municipal system with every trick in the bag. And the old excuse was the voters were throwing away the taxpayers' money. Their first big venture was the forming of a healthy stock company and to make every consumer a stockholder, also employees and whatnot, and they paid prompt and juicy dividends, used every conceivable method known to control the voter, but during it all the municipal system showed speedy and healthy progress. Today the stock certificates are just another piece of paper. As the city takes in more territory they just add to the bureau's load, which is covered by the Edison. They take it over or else parallel, forcing the Edison to compete with the bureau rates. The Edison probably in time will handle only the outlying interurban cities. A number of the sister cities now generate their power and light, such as the city of Pasadena, Calif., which has had its own municipal system for years and sets quite an example. The little municipality of Vernon, surrounded by the city of Los Angeles, with only a handful of voters, recently put into operation its own Diesel plants which are a pronounced success with a new low rate that fits the average consumer's ability to pay.

Only recently some of the citizens and directors of the city of Santa Monica presented a resolution to find ways and means of procuring their own municipal system.

(Continued on page 360)



# IN MEMORIAM

## A LETTER OF THANKS

The following letter has been received from the widow of Brother A. J. Thomsen, initiated January 23, 1923, in L. U. No. 6:

Mr. G. M. Bugnizet, Secretary,  
The Electrical Workers Benefit  
Association,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:  
I thank you for the check and your kind letter of July 8, 1936. I am thankful for both; I needed the money badly and I always appreciate good advice.

I already have experienced contact with persons who tried to turn my loss into their gain and that combined with your warning, will, I can assure you, make me try to be on my guard against any suspicious person.

I have been very ill and am unable to work at the present time, so for the children's sake I have to be very careful of the little money I have.

The things of any real value in my husband's effects, including all his personal papers, seem to have vanished somewhere between Cristobal and New York, so I am grateful for your quick response in spite of my inability to produce the certain certificate you wanted for your file.

As it is not possible for me at the present time to write personally to everyone who has extended their sympathy at the tragic death of my husband, I choose this way of thanking all those who by sending a message have comforted me more than I can tell.

I thank my old friends in California, my husband's fellow officers and all those traveling companions who remembered a woman whom they just knew for a little while on our mutual way across the world.

I received beautiful letters and telegrams from all over the world and I hereby thank you all for your kindness and sympathy toward the children and me.

Sincerely,  
HILDUR THOMSEN.

91 Andros Ave.,  
Mariners Harbor,  
Staten Island, N. Y.

## Ivory C. Farr, L. U. No. 333

Initiated May 4, 1923

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 333, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Ivory C. Farr, a loyal and true member; who was taken from our midst on June 8, 1936; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be recorded in the minutes of this local, and a copy be forwarded to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in tribute to his memory.

OLLIE C. RANKIN,  
WALTER SIMPSON,  
JOHN P. DIMMER,  
Committee.

## W. J. Carr, L. U. No. 77

Initiated June 15, 1925

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 77, mourn the sudden death of Brother W. J. Carr; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Journal for publication, and a copy to be spread upon our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in his memory.

F. W. MILES,  
F. L. TUCKER,  
O. M. ANDERSON,  
Committee.

## William E. Martin, L. U. No. 456

Initiated July 25, 1919

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 456, of New Brunswick, N. J., record the passing of our esteemed Brother, William E. Martin; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the record of our local union.

JULIUS E. KAMPE,  
Financial Secretary.

## Herbert M. Downham, L. U. No. 60

Initiated August 10, 1917

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 60, I. B. E. W., mourn the untimely death of our Brother, Herbert M. Downham; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow, we extend to the family our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That out of respect for our departed Brother, our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy spread on our minutes, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

EDWARD EIFLER,  
W. W. HARRIS,  
HERBERT V. CAIN,  
J. W. MILL,  
Committee.

## John J. Flaherty, L. U. No. 333

Initiated August 4, 1933

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our ranks, on July 8, 1936, Brother John J. Flaherty; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Flaherty Local Union No. 333 has lost a loyal and true member, who was dearly loved by all who knew him; be it

Resolved, That in this hour of trial and sorrow, we extend to his wife and family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 333 be draped for a period of 30 days out of respect for his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be recorded in the minutes of our local and that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

OLLIE C. RANKIN,  
WALTER SIMPSON,  
JOHN P. DIMMER,  
Committee.

## Thomas Crane, L. U. No. 125

Initiated September 4, 1917

To record the passing on of any member of an organization brings a realization of loss. When that member has grown old in the service the loss seems intensified, for there is a veneration of years, and a prolonged period of friendship that is severed.

An understanding of this fact has been impressed upon the membership of Local Union No. 125 by the passing of Brother Thomas Crane, one of our oldest members in point of years, and a close associate with many of us for over 20 years.

It is with more than the customary feeling of fraternity that we extend our sympathy to his bereaved family, for we, too, have lost a valued friend, and we sorrow with them.

In memory of Brother Crane, our charter shall be draped for 30 days, and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved loved ones, and to our Journal for publication.

Adopted by Local Union No. 125, July 10, 1936.

DALE B. SIGLER,  
B. F. NEWBY,  
G. O. HUNTER,  
Committee.

## Frank Gorman, L. U. No. 39

Initiated September 28, 1905

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 39, I. B. E. W., record the untimely passing to the Great Beyond of a worthy Brother, Frank Gorman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and express to his family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that in further respect to his memory we stand in lawful assembly for one minute of silence; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

C. A. BOHMER,  
WALTER LENNON,  
PHIL GROW,  
Committee.

## Joseph Bukachek, L. U. No. 195

Initiated September 17, 1929

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Joseph Bukachek, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 195, I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his bereaved wife and family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

J. J. THIELEN,  
Recording Secretary.

## Joseph Smith, L. U. No. 2

Initiated November 5, 1909

Whereas Local Union No. 2, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to the memory of Brother Joseph Smith, who passed away on July 14; be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 2 stand in silence for a period of one minute as a token of respect to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the International Secretary for publication in our Journal.

H. N. ATCHISON,  
D. E. LUND,  
SIDNEY WEISE,  
Committee.

## William Schrader, L. U. No. 565

Initiated October 8, 1917

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 565, of Bridgeport, Conn., record the passing of our esteemed Brother, William Schrader; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the record of our local union.

GEORGE A. LAPKE,  
D. L. CLIFFORD,  
HARRY E. SMITH,  
Committee.

## Charles Stagman, L. U. No. 212

Initiated December 4, 1918

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to take from us our beloved Brother, Charles Stagman, who died July 13, 1936, at the age of 50 years; and

Whereas L. U. No. 212 has lost by his death a true and loyal union man and a faithful workman among his fellow workmen; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members present at our meeting of July 13 stand in silent prayer as a tribute to a departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local and a copy be forwarded to the I. O. for publication in our official Journal.

LOCAL UNION NO. 212, I. B. E. W.



**Thomas Jefferson Gates, Jr., L. U. No. 80**

Initiated April 6, 1901

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 80, I. B. E. W., record the death of our financial secretary and treasurer, Thomas Jefferson Gates, Jr., who was suddenly called from our midst on July 20, 1936.

Whereas in Brother Gates' passing the Brotherhood has lost one of its most ardent and faithful members, his loyalty and devotion to his union will be an inspiration for those who remain to have higher ideals in the practice of the principles of unionism.

Brother Gates endeared himself to his fellow workers by his congenial and happy disposition, his loyalty and charitable character; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 80 acknowledge its irreparable loss in the death of our Brother and hereby express its appreciation of the faithful services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by extending to his beloved wife and family our sincere sympathy and ask that our Divine Lord will console them in their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, also that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting.

J. L. TOLSON,  
W. R. MATHEUR,  
T. F. GRAY,  
D. M. HAFNER,  
S. M. TISCHLEN,  
Committee.

**Hugo C. Seeman, L. U. No. 8**

Initiated January 18, 1915.

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 8, I. B. E. W., records the passing of our esteemed and faithful Brother, Hugo C. Seeman, to the Great Beyond. Brother Seeman died June 24, 1936, after a short illness. He had been a faithful member since 1915; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on our records and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

T. CRAHAN,  
J. MAHAR,  
A. LANG,  
Committee.

**Felix Hughes, L. U. No. 2**

Initiated March 5, 1903

Whereas Local Union No. 2, I. B. E. W., is called to pay its last respects to the memory of Brother Felix Hughes; be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 2 stand in silence for one minute as a token of respect to his memory;

That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our International Journal for publication.

H. N. ATCHISON,  
D. E. LUND,  
SIDNEY WEISE,  
Committee.

**DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JULY 1 INCLUDING JULY 31, 1936**

L. U. No.	Name	Amount
134	Jos. B. Whalen	\$1,000.00
6	S. Manaton	1,000.00
I. O. A. J. Thomsen		1,000.00
195	Joseph Bukachek	1,000.00
125	Thomas Crane	1,000.00
77	William James Carr	1,000.00
66	W. V. Randall	1,000.00
I. O. William Schaum		1,000.00
565	William Schrader	1,000.00
527	John C. Reed	1,000.00
3	E. Tuttle	1,000.00
456	William Martin	1,000.00
3	H. Haggstrom	1,000.00
52	Louis Heck	1,000.00
131	J. M. Oswald	1,000.00
333	J. J. Flaherty	650.00
5	R. P. Adams	14.58
2	F. J. Hughes	1,000.00
64	John N. Pollock	1,000.00
I. O. Joseph Barnes		1,000.00
3	J. A. Benson	1,000.00

L. U. No.	Name	Amount
I. O. C. N. Baker		1,000.00
393	A. Dolven	300.00
I. O. C. E. Seebren		1,000.00
9	Harry R. Bonnes	1,000.00
328	Ernest W. Carroll	1,000.00
I. O. Chas. M. Freeman		1,000.00
134	L. A. Houlihan	1,000.00
460	W. O. Pitchford	1,000.00
8	Hugo C. Seeman	1,000.00
212	Chas. Stagman	1,000.00
427	E. A. Boltz	475.00
103	R. E. Fyler	1,000.00
134	Severin Hermanson	1,000.00
134	F. A. Rafferty	650.00
3	Albert Shepherd	1,000.00
134	H. C. Reichardt	1,000.00
9	E. L. Girard	1,000.00
I. O. William H. LeBlanc		150.00
48	John Harbin	150.00
353	Albert Charles Jones	300.00
Total		\$35,689.58

**THAT "ELECTRICAL FLUID" OF DR. FRANKLIN**

(Continued from page 329)

and do many different things with it he could not explain what the current itself was. Throughout his papers he refers to it as the "electrical fluid." That this fluid could flow through solid matter he established; but he was mystified by the refusal of solid glass to act as a conductor, and explained it by supposing that the particles of glass were so densely packed together that the electric fluid could not penetrate it.

It was in 1753 that the British Royal Society recognized his achievements by awarding him its gold medal. Some of the work which won him this signal honor is described in another of his letters, dated Philadelphia, April 23, 1752, also addressed to Cadwallader Colden at New York. This letter was read at a meeting of the Royal Society in London, in 1756. Franklin's dynamic and logical mind was grappling with the unknown, deducing what he could from its peculiar behavior as brought out by a multitude of experiments:

"We have been used to call those bodies electrics *per se*, which would not conduct the electric fluid: we once imagined that only such bodies contained that fluid; afterwards that they had none of it, and only educed it from other bodies: but further experiments shewed our mistake. It is to be found in all matter we know of; and the distinctions of electrics *per se*, and non-electrics, should now be dropt as improper, and that of conductors and non-conductors assumed in its place, as I mentioned in those answers.

"I do not remember any experiment by which it appeared that a highly rectified spirit will not conduct, perhaps you have made such. This I know, that wax, rosin, brimstone, and even glass, commonly reputed electrics *per se*, will when in a fluid state, conduct pretty well. Glass do it only when red hot. So that my former position, that only metals and water were conductors, and other bodies when more or less such, as they partook of metal or moisture, was too general.

**Thinks in Terms of Entity**

"Your conception of the electrical fluid, that it is incomparably more subtle than air, is undoubtedly just. It pervades dense matter with the greatest ease; but it does not seem to mix or incorporate willingly with mere air, as it does with other matter. It will not quit common matter to join with air. Air obstructs, in some degree, its motion. An electric atmosphere cannot be communicated at so great a distance, through intervening air, as through a vacuum. Who knows then, but there may be, as the ancients thought, a region of this fire above our atmosphere, prevented by our air, and its own too great distance for attraction, from joining our earth?

"Perhaps where the atmosphere is rarest, this fluid may be densest, and nearer the earth, where the atmosphere grows denser, this fluid may be rarer; yet some of it be low enough to attach itself to our highest clouds, and thence they becoming electrified, may be attracted by, and descend toward the earth, and discharge their watery contents, together with that eternal fire. Perhaps the *aurorae boreales* are currents of this fluid in their own atmosphere, becoming from their motion visible. There is no end to conjectures. As yet we are but novices in this branch of natural knowledge."

Revealing that modesty which endeared the printer boy of Philadelphia to so many people, and his intense curiosity about natural phenomena, the same letter goes on to discuss a theory of light:

"I thank you for communicating the illustration of the theorem concerning light. It is very curious. But I must own I am much in the dark about light. I am not satisfied with the doctrine that supposes particles of matter called light continually driven off the sun's surface, with a swiftness so prodigious. Must not the smallest particle conceivable have, with such a motion, a force exceeding that of a 20-pounder, discharged by a cannon? Must not the sun diminish exceedingly by such a waste of matter; and the planets, instead of drawing nearer to him, as some have feared, recede to greater distances through the lessened attraction? Yet these particles, with this amazing motion, will not drive before them, or remove, the least or lightest dust they meet with: and the sun, for aught we know, continues of his antient dimensions, and his attendants move in their antient orbits.

"May not all the phenomena of light be more conveniently solved, by supposing universal space filled with a subtle elastic fluid, which, when at rest, is not visible, but whose vibrations affect that fine sense in the eye, as those of air do the grosser organs of the ear? We do not, in the case of sound, imagine that any sonorous particles are thrown off from a bell, for instance, and fly in straight lines to the ear; why must we believe that luminous particles leave the sun and proceed to the eye? Some diamonds, if rubbed, shine in the dark, without leaving any of their matter. I can make an electrical spark as big as the flame of a candle, much brighter, and there-



fore, visible further; yet this is without fuel; and, I am persuaded, no part of the electric fluid flies off in such case to distant places, but all goes directly and is to be found in the place to which I destine it. May not different degrees of the vibration of the above-mentioned universal medium occasion the appearance of different colors? I think the electric fluid is always the same; yet I find that the weaker and stronger sparks differ in apparent color, some white, blue, purple, red; the strongest white; weak ones red. Thus different degrees of vibration given to the air produce the seven different sounds in music, analogous to the seven colors, yet the medium, air, is the same. \* \* \*

"It is well we are not, as poor Galileo was, subject to the inquisition for 'philosophical heresy.' My whispers against the orthodox doctrine, in private letters, would be dangerous; but your writing and printing would be highly criminal. As it is, you must expect some censure; but one heretic will surely excuse another."

Franklin published accounts of his experiments with charged bottles or Leyden jars, with water, wax, wires, pins, needles, cork balls, threads—any substance which he found would react to or conduct electrical charges.

Others, in America and abroad, were infected with his interest. The book we are examining contains the account of Mr. W. Watson, F.R.S., addressed to the British Royal Society, of his performance of one of Mr. Franklin's experiments, in England in 1752:

Mr. Watson writes:

"I had, yesterday, about five in the afternoon, an opportunity of trying Mr. Franklin's experiment of extracting the electrical fire from the clouds; and succeeded, by means of a tin tube, between three and four feet in length, fixed to the top of a glass one of about 18 inches. To the upper part of the tin tube, which was not so high as a stack of chimneys on the same house, I fastened three needles with some wire, and to the lower end was soldered a tin cover to keep the rain from the glass tube, which was set upright in a block of wood. I attended this apparatus as soon after the thunder as possible, but did not find it in the least electrified, till between the third and fourth clap, when applying my knuckle to the edge of the cover, I felt and heard an electrical spark; and approaching it a second time, I received the spark at the distance of about half an inch, and saw it distinctly."

Dr. Franklin's experiments with lightning suggested to him a method of protecting buildings from the flashes by erecting on their highest parts metal points connected through conductors with the ground, in order that the charge if it touched the building might be attracted to the metal and drawn off safely to the ground. This discovery was soon put into practical use, but the inventor occasionally had letters of complaint from the users of his lightning rods saying that the metal melted and bent under the onslaught of the charge. His reply was that the rods should be made heavier.

Able not only scientifically but politically, Franklin was sent to London after 1757 to act as American colonial agent to the British authorities, an official representative through all the difficulties which led up to the Revolution. During the war he served the colonists well as their agent in France. His tact and charm had their effect on the young Queen Marie Antoinette; he amused her with his electrical tricks and compared her eyes to Jove's own lightning. The alliance with France which furnished George Washington with money, arms, the service of LaFayette and his compatriots, and which had so great a part in the winning of the Revolution, was

one of the accomplishments of good Dr. Franklin. The claim may justly be made that he is one of the principal founders of the American Republic as well as of her electrical supremacy.

Unlike that of many prophets, Franklin's genius was recognized in his own era and in his own country. It was not only the British statesman, the elder Pitt, who declared him "one whom all Europe holds in high estimation for his knowledge and wisdom, and ranks with our Boyles and Newtons; who is an honor not to the British nation only but to human nature," but from the pen of a fellow-Philadelphian, a Mr. Kinnersley, who had made for himself many of Franklin's electrical experiments, and who ended his letter in this daring fashion:

"May the benefit thereof be diffused over the whole globe! May it extend to the latest posterity of mankind, and make the name of Franklin, like that of Newton, immortal."

### TRAIN MEN STUDY AIR CONDITIONING

(Continued from page 326)

into a restaurant which boasts of, and actually maintains, "Cool 70°." The idea of advertising that a place always maintains a temperature of 69° to 70° has greatly appealed to the public's imagination but the matter has been seriously overdone. Many times it has actually retarded the advancement and popularity of comfort cooling because people have caught colds and have been made otherwise uncomfortable. The result has been that they refuse to patronize certain air-conditioned establishments.

It has also been found that if people remain in air-conditioned places for only short periods of an hour or two, as in theaters and restaurants, they cannot stand a temperature 18° to 20° lower than the outside air. If people enter an office, for instance, and remain there the greater part of the day, they can, on the average, stand a maximum temperature difference of 12° or 13°. People who spend all day in an air-conditioned office sometimes complain that they cannot sleep at night if during the day the temperature difference has been greater than 9° to 11°.

The third item which enters into the choice of an inside temperature is the degree of activity of the people in the conditioned space. People at rest are much more sensitive to drafts than those engaged in some active work. However, if they are standing and are constantly moving so that they generate enough heat internally to offset the surrounding low temperatures they will feel no ill effects.

The discussion of the above factors shows that this matter of temperature should be given serious attention. The several rules-of-thumb that are sometimes applied are not always satisfactory. We can see that it is not reasonable to maintain a constant temperature difference of 8°, 10° or 15° or whatever other condition the rule suggests. Common sense must always be applied. The following table gives what we believe to be the approximate maximum differential that can be maintained in places where

the people are at rest or only slightly active:

#### Correct Inside Temperatures

Outdoor dry bulb temp.	Lowest suggested inside D.B.	Lowest suggested inside W.B.
75°	73°	63°
80	74	64
85	76	66
90	78	68
95	80	70
100	82	72
105	84	74

This table shows the lowest inside wet and dry bulb temperature that should be maintained in a conditioned room. If the table is strictly adhered to, there will be little chance of the customers complaining that they cannot stand the shock received on going back outdoors. It should be noted that the above table is for use only where the people are at rest or are slightly active.

#### Definitions of Terms Involved in Air Conditioning

**Heat** is a form of energy due to molecular disturbance or vibration. Heat flows from one substance to another, but always from a warmer body to a cooler one. To transfer heat from a given point to a higher point, it is necessary to apply external work.

**Temperature** is the intensity of heat. It is measured with instruments such as thermometers, thermo-couples, etc. Do not confuse temperature or intensity of heat with quantity of heat. Temperature is expressed in degrees on a thermometer scale. Quantity of heat is expressed in British thermal units.

**British Thermal Unit** (abbreviation B.T.U. or BTU) is the standard unit of measurement of the quantity of heat and is defined as the amount of heat required to raise or lower the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit.

**Sensible Heat** is the heat that when added to or extracted from a substance changes its temperature but not its state. For example, if water is heated from 40° to 80° F., or cooled from 80° F. to 40° F., the heat added or subtracted changes the temperature but not the state.

**Latent Heat** is the heat that when added to or extracted from a substance changes its state but not its temperature. For example, if heat is added to water at its boiling point, the temperature does not change but the water is changed from liquid to water vapor or steam, and it is called *latent heat of vaporization*. The same amount of heat is liberated when the change of state is made in the opposite direction, that is, from water vapor or steam to liquid.

**Total Heat** of a mixture of air and moisture is the sum of the Sensible Heat and the Latent Heat.

**Specific Heat** is the ratio of the heat required to raise the temperature of the same weight of water one degree. It is expressed as a decimal. The specific heat in general varies with the temperature, but for our purpose a mean value is taken for the moderate temperature ranges. One BTU is required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit, since the specific heat of water is 1. Milk, for example, has a specific heat of .9; consequently, .9 BTU is required to raise the temperature of one pound through a range of one degree Fahrenheit. Air, at constant pressure, has a specific heat of approximately .24 BTU pound degree Fahrenheit.

**Dry Bulb Temperature** (abbreviation D.B.) is the air temperature indicated by an ordi-



nary thermometer. All data and computations in this treatise will be based on the Fahrenheit scale.

**Wet Bulb Temperature** (abbreviation W. B.) of air is the temperature at which the air would be saturated without any change in its heat contents. The wet bulb temperature reading is obtained by wrapping the thermometer bulb in a fine mesh fabric saturated with clean water and by whirling it rapidly so that the velocity of the wet bulb is not less than 15 feet per second. The wet bulb depression, that is, the difference between the wet and dry bulb readings, is a measure of the amount of moisture in the air. The rate of evaporation from the fabric determines the temperature of the wet bulb and depends upon the amount of moisture in the air. If the amount of moisture in the air is small, evaporation is rapid and the depression is relatively large. If the air contains as much vapor as it can hold, no evaporation takes place and the wet and dry bulb readings will be alike.

**Dew Point** (abbreviation D.P.) of air is the temperature of saturation or the temperature at which a mixture of air and water vapor holds the maximum possible weight of water vapor. Any reduction in temperature below this point causes condensation of some of the water vapor. When air is at its dew point temperature, its relative humidity is 100 per cent and the dew point, the dry bulb and the wet bulb temperatures are identical.

**Humidity** is the amount of water vapor in the air. Water vapor is also referred to as moisture, or steam, or simply vapor. When air holds all the moisture it can possibly hold, it is said to have reached the *saturation point*.

**Absolute Humidity** is the expression of humidity usually in terms of grains of moisture per cubic foot of air. A pound is 7,000 grains. It is interesting to note that it requires the same amount of refrigeration to remove one grain of vapor from one cubic foot of air as it requires to lower the temperature of one cubic foot of air through a range of eight degrees F.

**Relative Humidity** (abbreviation R.H.) is a ratio, expressed in percentage, of the amount of moisture contained in a given volume of moisture and air mixture to the amount that the same volume would hold when saturated at the same temperature and pressure. If a given volume of air is saturated with 10 grains of moisture at a certain temperature and a second sample of the same volume has four grains at the same temperature, the relative humidity is four divided by 10, or 40 per cent.

**Effective Temperature** is a condition of humidity, temperature and air velocity that indicates an equal degree of comfort. Tables of effective temperatures have been prepared by the jury method, that is, by observation without regard to theory. For example, it has been found that 80 degrees D. B. and 15 per cent R. H. result in the same degree of comfort as 75 degrees D. B. and 50 per cent R. H. The effective temperature of these conditions is 70 degrees. These are not necessarily the correct conditions to maintain, as will be discussed later, but are conditions that result in an equal degree of comfort. Likewise, 77½ degrees D. B. and 50 per cent R. H. is the same as 82½ degrees D. B. and 20 per cent R. H. for 72½ degrees effective temperature.

To remove one grain of vapor from one cubic foot of air requires the same amount of refrigeration as lowering the dry bulb temperature of one cubic foot of air through a range of eight degrees. So despite the fact that equal comfort results with the above conditions, the big differences in the relative humidities show that considerably more refrigeration is needed to obtain the condition

with the lower humidities. It is obvious that the removal of vapor constitutes one major portion of the refrigeration requirements on a project of air conditioning for comfort.

### Heat Transfer

Heat is transferred by one or all of these means:

(a) **Evaporation.** Explained under latent heat.

(b) **Radiation.** Radiation of heat takes place from all bodies depending on their temperature, exposed area, nature of material of which the body is composed and character of its surface. For the purpose of air conditioning calculations, the heat gain due to radiation is only considered when the temperature of the body is greater than the desired dry bulb temperature of the space to be conditioned.

(c) **Conduction.** Conduction may be considered as the flow of heat through a body or between two bodies in contact. Metals have high rates of conductivity, whereas non-metallic substances, such as cork, celotex, wood, and paper have low rates of conductivity. The specific conductivity of a given substance is generally expressed as the number of BTU transmitted per hour, per square foot of surface, per inch of thickness, per degree Fahrenheit difference in temperature.

(d) **Convection.** Convection may be explained as the transfer of heat from one body to another by means of an intervening fluid in motion (usually air in our calculations). The motion may be naturally or mechanically created. When the motion is due to differences in temperature and hence differences in density, it is called *natural convection* as contrasted with fans and *forced convection*.

### RADIO AMATEURS LINKED BY MORSE CODE

(Continued from page 325)

resemblance to that of today, equipment that was then in use is obsolete now and some is actually prohibited. The distance range of transmitters of high power in those days is vastly exceeded today by the use of the smallest vacuum tubes using only one or two watts of power, and small power transmitters using less energy than that consumed by a curling iron have transmitted, under favorable conditions, messages of from eight thousand to ten thousand miles.

Not so long ago an amateur in Alaska constructed a flea power transmitter using two watts input and contacted Hawaii, Australia, New Zealand and Japan.

When the World War came on and the United States finally decided also to enrich the ammunition makers, amateur radio was shut down completely, while most of the amateur radio operators got good (?) jobs in the communication service of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps. That is one reason why the federal government has always been favorable to amateur radio; they represent a trained body of radio men for national emergency.

After the war the commercial radio companies started to make a grab for all the frequencies they could get and if it had not been for the American Radio Relay League, which has represented amateur radio for many years, the amateurs would have been wiped out of the radio spectrum altogether.

As it was they were relegated to the unknown frequencies above 200 meters, which were supposed to be useless for communica-

tion. But the amateurs did not falter but went to work with a renewed vigor and developed the short wave bands, communicating long distances with small amounts of power, much to the amazement of the commercial companies and the government.

### World Conference in Cairo

Now the commercial companies share the short wave bands (not because they want to), with the amateurs and in Cairo, Egypt, in 1937 there will be an international radio conference, where again some of the short wave bands will be dished out or perhaps redistributed. But this time the amateurs will be ready and long before this is written, preliminary work by the American Radio Relay League, in getting facts and figures together, to put before the conference in Cairo, has been progressing. Strange as it may seem, not many electricians are radio amateurs, although one would think such a hobby would come naturally to an electrician, especially one who likes to tinker at home with apparatus and gadgets.

All amateur stations are licensed by the Federal Communications Commission, and the operator must also have an operator's license, which he obtains by passing a code test of 13 words per minute and a short examination on theory and practice of radio telegraphy and radio telephony. A passing grade of at least 75 per cent must be obtained. The station must be operated by a licensed amateur radio operator, who must be a citizen, and the station itself must be located on premises owned by a citizen of the U. S.

### 1940 SET AS CRUCIAL YEAR FOR NATION

(Continued from page 323)

There are estimates of from 12,500,000 to 15,000,000 unemployed. Dependent upon these are 30,000,000 more of our population. This situation alone is sufficient indictment of the present economy to warrant change. Production advanced 74 per cent during the period of 1933 to 1935. Employment increased but 44 per cent. There have been added 4,000,000 new employables from the ranks of the high schools and colleges since 1929, and 60 per cent of these have no work. It is an immoral civilization that thwarts its youth and offers it no opportunity for honorable self-expression and offers no guarantee of security. We laughed at Upton Sinclair's E. P. I. C., but the logic of his plan to put idle men to work with idle machines can not be refuted.

### Cost of Non-Relief

The Liberty League protests the amount the government spends to relieve and employ the unemployed. Yet let us consider how much it would cost us to permit these men and women to remain unemployed. Had the government continued a hands-off policy from 1933, when 17,000,000 were unemployed, until today, some 25,000,000 would be unemployed and dependent upon them some 50,000,000 more of our population. The dead weight of the justifiable protest of these millions, we may be sure, would have toppled over our inverted and insecure economic pyramid, with the Liberty Leaguers having the most to lose. Nothing short of a further diminution in the hours of labor, an increase in wages comparable to the workers' increase in per capita produc-



tion, an effective public works program, and a public housing program of ten billion dollars or fifteen billion dollars financed by steeply graduated income, inheritance, and gift taxes will solve the problem of unemployment or the problem of redistribution of income, for that matter.

Wages for the industrial worker in the United States for the year 1935 averaged \$834.00 per capita. For the same year income figures show that 92 per cent of the families in the United States received incomes of less than \$5,000 per year. Seventy-one per cent of the families received incomes of less than \$2,500 per year, which, by the way, is the salary which the Bureau of Labor Statistics holds to be necessary to maintain a family in a state of health and decency. Workers in certain garment factories in Texas received weekly wages averaging \$3.

### Machines Displace Men

The machine on every hand is throwing the workers out of employment faster than the government can find employment for them. Production per capita per industrial worker from 1919 to 1927 increased more than 200 per cent, while wages increased just a bit more than 10 per cent. Production in industry is increasing more rapidly than employment. Production per capita of the American worker is far exceeding the advance in his income. Prices are rising more rapidly than wages and the speculative spree in the stock market is far exceeding basic business activity.

The above statement of fact leads to the stark conclusion that by 1939 or 1940 *unless in the meanwhile we have definite and rapid economic reforms on a vast scale, leading to a more equitable distribution of income and economic security for the masses, an economic depression, deeper and more tragic in its consequences than the last, will befall the United States.*

In short, we have developed a great production and machine economy, yet we have in no sense prepared ourselves for its consequences, by developing along with it a system of distribution adequate to provide the abundant life.

The policy of the Rust Brothers in developing their cotton picker and the plan they propose as conditions for its sale is the first instance where the consequences of the introduction of machinery are to be met. This experiment, if successful, will mark the beginning of a new industrial era and one where *progress and plenty* will substitute for the *progress and poverty* of the old and present industrial era.

Economic reform and not mere recovery must be our goal. This writer will not accept the "reforms" nor the atrocities of either Fascism or Communism. Capitalism must be dissected. We must have the courage to abandon that which is useless in it, and have the wisdom to keep the bits of it which contribute to the good life. It is the good life which is important, not a system, not an institution. No institution or system is sacred unless it contributes to the good life and to the good life for all.

The road to progress and plenty lies in the acceptance of co-operative control in economic endeavor and in the exercise of goodwill in personal relationships. Economic progress without poverty is our goal. It means food, clothing, shelter and a rising standard of living for all of our people. There are no golden and sure roads to this end, but it may be reached in part by:

1. Careful study of our resources and potential productive power. By wise administration we can produce \$135,000,000,000 in goods rather than \$49,000,000,000 produced for the year 1935.

2. Agricultural reform, which will lead us to low tariffs, conservation of the soil, reforestation of marginal land, and allocation of production based upon careful soil analysis, and the establishment of co-operative farms in great numbers.

3. State labor laws comparable to the present National Labor Relations Act, guaranteeing to labor the right to bargain collectively.

4. The public ownership of public utilities.

5. The establishment of producer co-operatives on one hand, and consumer co-operatives on the other; and credit co-operatives for both groups.

6. A tax on labor saving devices proportional to the number of men displaced and the establishment of the 30-hour workweek.

7. A \$15,000,000,000 program of public works and family housing, financed by steeply graduated income, inheritance and gift taxes.

8. A constitutional amendment which shall permit Congress to legislate for human welfare and a more adequate program of social security.

9. A referendum to the people before Congress may declare war, and legislation taking the profit out of war for everybody.

10. Developing in our people through our churches and schools a social mind, a social motive, and a social philosophy which shall lead us to act less and less in self interest and more and more in interest of the common good.

The pessimists tell us that effort at reform is useless. "You can't change the system until human nature changes, and human nature is as it is and that's that!" say they. I am, however, one of those who believe that human nature is not something with which we are born, but it is that which comes to us from our environment. Further, I believe that the virtues of goodwill, tolerance, and the spirit of co-operation are more dominant in man than the vices of acquisitiveness, pugnacity, and greed. We need but to create an environment whereby man may exercise the virtues of goodwill, tolerance and co-operation. The eight monkeys in the zoo will fight each other when the keeper at feeding time pitches in six bananas; but the monkeys in the forest, where bananas are plentiful, live at peace one with the other. It was not the nature of the monkeys that caused the strife, but it was the number of bananas.

The maldistribution of the resources of the world among the nations will bring war. The maldistribution of income and wealth among the people of a nation bring depressions and present threats to existing institutions. A bit of intelligence exercised quickly enough can create an environment here in which men can work for and achieve the abundant life.

### CONTINUOUS STATE OF SLOW STARVATION

(Continued from page 331)

efficiency of agricultural output benefits not only the farmer but, if the saving is passed on, the consuming public as well. The last decade has seen enormous progress in the technology of farm production. Still greater strides remain to be made. The International Labour Office suggests the encouragement of improved breeding of livestock, of state-operated agricultural experimental stations, of the development and use of higher yielding seeds, of the production of new kinds

of farm machinery at lower costs, and of public agricultural extension schools.

Efforts at crop reduction in times of worldwide surpluses entail the necessity of adopting national tariffs or quota systems for the excessively produced commodities, in order to prevent a flooding of domestic markets with foreign produce. Such commercial trade barriers, however, raise the prices of the goods at home, thus tending to work a hardship on the consumer. Crop restriction programs, furthermore, tend to freeze out newcomers to the field who might have more efficient methods and lower costs of production. The I. L. O. believes that federal financial assistance to farmers should not be used to compensate them in cases of overproduction of staple commodities—as wheat, sugar and cotton—but rather should be used directly to stimulate the transition of staple, single-crop areas into areas producing more of the protective foods (eggs, milk, lean meat, fruit and vegetables) which are now so expensive and so greatly needed by malnourished working populations. Public aid should also be given farmers to facilitate their speedy adoption of better and more efficient methods of producing these protective articles of diet.

The International Labour Office favors national policies to promote the transfer of farm families from marginal, low productive lands to new farms located on highly productive soil, as a means of achieving lower costs in crop raising.

### Sales Tax Hit

The organization frowns on national commercial and financial policies which place tariffs, sales taxes and other forms of levies on foods and other necessities of life. Because of the relative inelasticity of demand for necessities, such schemes provide an easy source of revenue for governments. Such measures tend, however, to raise prices, weighing disproportionately heavily on the poor and forcing the latter to turn their purchases to goods of even cheaper quality, smaller quantity and less variety.

### Income

Turning now from the subject of factors and public policies influencing food price levels, let us take up the second element in the determination of workers' nutrition, that of family income. The International Labour Office found that the general state of nutrition follows closely the general standard of living. A small increase in income may reflect but very little change in the amount which a family feels that it can afford to spend upon the single budget item of food. The family may prefer to use the additional sum on better housing or clothing. Nevertheless, "The question of income," the I. L. O. declares, "is at the root of the nutrition problem."

"It is clear," the office reports, "that the workers themselves, when economic pressure becomes less, change their consumption from cheap calories supplied by cereals to more palatable, and from a nutritive standpoint more valuable, calories supplied by meat, milk and milk products, eggs, fruit and vegetables. \* \* \* The workers, following their own tastes and instincts, seem to bring about desirable changes in dietary habits, when given the opportunity."

### Collective Bargaining Needed

One of the best ways of assuring this opportunity rests in governmental legislation to protect labor—laws to guarantee the right of collective bargaining, laws establishing wage-setting and enforcement authorities, minimum wage and child labor laws, laws safeguarding the periodic payment of wages, laws supervising the operation of company-



owned stores, and laws setting up standards for wage payments when made in kind. Many nations also regulate working conditions with respect to the amount of time which must be allowed for the partaking and proper digesting of meals during working hours.

Another method which the I. L. O. advocates for protecting the earnings of families at the lower end of the income scale is for nations to adopt various forms of social insurances. Unemployment insurance, sickness insurance, old age pensions, workmen's compensation, maternity benefits and family allowances have all been used at one time or another to lessen the effects of the most frequent causes of poverty. While the benefits are generally too small, and there is no assurance that the recipient will use them to provide his family with a more rational standard of nutrition, nevertheless, as long as the worst examples of malnourishment are found among those having the least income, and as long as workers tend normally to correct their own deficiencies in diet whenever the opportunity presents itself, any effort to redistribute the national income more equitably works for the good of both the individual and the nation as a whole.

In the long run a national policy promoting social insurance programs acts as a general preventative measure. By diminishing the risks of sickness and invalidity due to inadequate nourishment, such plans tend to eliminate a very serious source of the need for social insurance.

The granting of public unemployment relief, the provision of soup kitchens in times of great national economic emergencies, the furnishing of milk and free lunches to needy school-children and, in some countries, the supplying of free milk to expectant mothers and infants fall in line with underlying principles for protecting or improving public health.

So far there has been practically no public legislation directly to improve national standards of nutrition. Such legislation and trade union efforts as there have been in the past to influence prices and incomes have attempted rather to maintain an existing status quo than to inform people what they should eat or to promote the correction of dietary deficiencies. Labor legislation, social security plans, pure food laws and federal food inspection all affect dietary standards indirectly, but the field of systematic endeavor toward securing a general condition of nutrition which conforms more closely with the scientific standards recognized by medical and dietetic experts remains practically unexplored.

Legislation to protect incomes improves nutrition in so far as it improves the general standard of living. Legislation to lower the price of essential foods, without reducing producers' incomes, is a more direct and, therefore, more effective measure.

#### Nutrition Education

Still another method is that of educating the public as to the importance of mixed diets and, especially, the need of the body for protective foods. Many families, in all walks of life, fail to get as much nourishment as they might out of the food which they select, simply because they are ignorant of the value of different edibles or of the most effective ways of preparing them for the table.

It takes time to achieve substantial changes in a national diet. Public, quasi-public and private agencies all over the world are bending every effort toward improving general standards. An example of what may be accomplished is seen in the great increase in world consumption of milk, fresh fruits and vegetables during the past decade. Education—or propaganda, if you will—toward combat-

ing malnourishment finds its place now in public schools, the movies, magazines, club meetings, free cooking classes, lectures, demonstrations and food shows.

Great advances have been made in the knowledge of the effect of various foodstuffs, or the lack of them, on the human machine. Much research along these lines remains to be done. But almost as essential as the lowering of food prices and augmenting low incomes is the need for equipping the public with a knowledge of how to improve its nutrition out of the funds at its disposal for the purchase of food.

#### A CRAFTSMAN RAISES CERTAIN QUESTIONS

(Continued from page 330)

100 per cent, but almost all branches of our craft throughout this whole district are affected thereby.

Without craft membership spread over a city or district in various shops rather than in a single industry, building trades members are also vitally affected; each local union no matter how small is of utmost importance to the complete structure of organized labor, and we at least in the "Paper Mill" states of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, also the central Provinces of Canada, must be alert and active in every community.

I sincerely believe that in so far as Wisconsin is concerned, a "State Electrical Workers Conference," or "Wisconsin Electrical Workers Convention," whatever it may be designated, held annually by and for representatives of all Wisconsin locals would create added life and power to our Brotherhood by dissemination of valuable information affecting state and local conditions. A forum where discussions and advice from our International officers might be given would be of great importance.

There are many other benefits to be derived from an annual meeting of this kind which are too numerous to state at this time; however, if enough Wisconsin members are interested in a project along this line will write me, I am sure our International officers will give their approval.

#### ELECTRICAL BRAINS FOR AUTOMATIC HEATING

(Continued from page 321)

or fuel supply is controlled by an electromagnetic valve normally closed. There is a small reservoir containing a cupful of oil, close to the burner. That cupful is used at the starting of the burner. If, however, there is no pilot light to ignite that oil, or no ignition spark, the contacts of protectostat or pyrostat remain open and the electromagnetic valve remains closed. Only the cupful of fuel can be used, and it plays no particular havoc because of such limited quantity. If, however, the burner is ignited and the heat actuates either the diaphragm of the protectostat or the helical strip of the pyrostat, the proper contacts are closed and the electromagnetic valve is opened, permitting free flow of oil.

#### Time Element Feature Added

There are all manner of other controls. The fact that the underwriters

no longer frown on oil burners is indicative of the tremendous progress made towards positive safety. There are ignition cut-offs, low-water cut-offs, and so on, with the thought in each case of taking care of every little detail that might possibly cause trouble.

To give the automatic heating plant the final human touch, there is the time-element feature. In other words, the heater may be set to go on automatically in the morning, bringing the room temperature to the desired degree at a given time, and again shut down at night, so as to allow for desired sleeping temperature. Time clocks and electric clocks are available for this purpose. In either case the clock mechanism actuates a suitable cam device which changes the temperature setting of the thermostat for daytime and nighttime operation.

There are many other important features to be dealt with in conjunction with automatic heating plants. These will be dealt with in the near future by the author. But in the meantime the important thing to observe is that the manufacturers of controls have done a splendid job. The author is indebted to the Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Company for some of the foregoing data and for the illustrations. But despite the care and thoroughness exercised by the manufacturers, there is always the question of proper installation.

Unfortunately, oil burners and automatic stokers are not always handled by the best class of local contractors. As often as not the oil burner dealers are not electrical contractors and do not know the first principles of safe wiring. Equipment is installed without too much regard for underwriters' rules, unless there happens to be rigid local control. Some of the wiring would often give nightmares to underwriters.

And that is precisely where the conscientious electrical worker comes in. He takes the low-voltage wiring just as seriously as the 110-volt stuff. After all, that low-voltage wiring may be handled with wire that does not seem much more impressive than bell wiring. But it is the very nerve system of the automatic heating plant, of which the thermostats and other protective devices are the brains. Hence too much care and thoroughness cannot be displayed in doing that low-voltage wiring as well as possible. And of course the same thing goes for the conduit and BX wiring of the power end. It seems a pity that so much of this work is not handled by recognized electrical workers, but instead is done by handymen who tackle oil burners this week and tinsmith work next.

#### CONNECTICUT'S PROGRESSIVE LABOR DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 318)

the structure of its labor laws, Connecticut is now one of the leaders in this respect. The legal working age is now 16 instead of 14, and children under 18 are not permitted to work in hazardous occupations. Women and minors under 18 cannot work more than nine hours a



day or 48 hours a week in factories. In stores, the maximum hours are 52, and in factories, stores and restaurants night work between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. is not permitted for women and minors. Industrial homework, where women and young children had carded pins, beaded bags, sewed dolls' clothes and done similar work for from one to 15 cents an hour, was prohibited except in unusual cases and then only under close supervision from the department. A minimum wage law for women and minors was enacted.

#### Research Stressed

The work of the department now consists of the enforcement of the labor laws, the collection and publication of information on wages, hours and other subjects of interest to labor, the operation of the state employment offices and the mediation of labor disputes. Although the small appropriation for the work of the department prevents inspection as frequently as conditions demand, nevertheless factories, stores and restaurants and other establishments where labor is employed are visited by department inspectors as often as possible. They see that machinery is guarded and that work places are reasonably safe, examine elevators and boilers and check wage and hour records. From July, 1931, to July, 1936, the department collected and paid to employees approximately \$70,000 in wages which had been withheld by unscrupulous employers.

The collection of information has been even more severely handicapped by a lack of funds and consequently it has been impossible for the department to proceed with its assigned task of collecting and disseminating statistical information on employment, hours and earnings and other matters pertaining to labor and industry. The minimum wage division has, however, completed investigations and published studies of wages and hours in several industries employing women. The publication of these studies has undoubtedly contributed to improved conditions in a number of cases.

Prior to 1931 the six public employment offices were in the category of "political plums" and were entirely unable to cope with the serious employment problems raised by the depression. In 1933 the Connecticut Employment Service affiliated with the United States Employment Service and was completely reorganized. Larger and greatly improved quarters were secured and the offices were staffed with a personnel selected on a merit basis by examination to insure the proper qualifications for the work. Supplemented by four national reemployment service officers, the state employment bureaus are now performing a real service to employers and employees in private industry and to the public relief administration in placing the needy unemployed on public works.

#### State Labor Relations Board

Of special interest during the past year has been the work of the board of

mediation and arbitration. Established in its present form on May 31, 1935, as a successor to a former board, outside the Department of Labor, which, in the 35 years of its existence, did not settle a single strike, this board consists of three members, a chairman who represents the public, one member representing the employers of labor, and one representing employees. These positions are filled by Dr. Clyde O. Fisher, professor of economics at Wesleyan University; John H. Goss, vice president of the Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, and William Steinmiller, a member and former business agent of the Electrical Workers Union and vice president of the Connecticut Federation of Labor. During the year in which it has been in existence, the board has handled disputes involving 39 concerns and nearly 11,000 workers. Thirty-two of the cases were strikes or lockouts, and seven were other disputes. Thirty-three out of the 39 were adjusted, one was placed before the National Labor Relations Board, in three the board could not effect a settlement and two are pending further action. All types of industry were affected; employees engaged in trucking, printing, tobacco warehousing and textile, garment and metal manufacturing were involved in strikes settled through the work of the board of mediation and arbitration. Among the most talked of strikes handled by this board were those involving the Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company and the Remington Rand Typewriter Manufacturing Company. The work of the board of mediation is a continuation of that carried on by Mr. Steinmiller as Commissioner Tone's representative during NRA when Mr. Tone was appointed agent for the regional labor boards in Connecticut.

Since the abolition of the NRA, the efforts of the labor department to withstand pressure against labor standards have necessarily been increased. Increased facilities for the department and further legislation are both necessary and desirable in order to preserve labor standards and promote the welfare of the working men and women of Connecticut.

#### NEW SCREEN ACTORS UNION FUNCTIONS

(Continued from page 328)

Federation of Actors similar to the one now in force with Equity.

**What are the advantages of these affiliations?**

The Guild's affiliation with the American Federation of Labor assures Guild members of the support of four million organized workers. This is an economic asset that cannot be overestimated.

The Guild's affiliation with the state and local labor federations assures Guild members of immediate assistance.

The Guild's affiliation with other organizations of actors mutually strengthens all groups. It makes it easier for members to move from one entertain-

ment field to another. It reduces the cost of membership.

**Does the Guild protect the wage scale of extras and bit players?**

Yes, the Guild succeeded in establishing a workable minimum wage scale for extras and bit players under the NRA code, which has remained in force since the expiration of the NRA.

**Does the Guild get wage adjustments for extras and bit players?**

Yes, the Guild recently obtained a material wage adjustment for over 200 extras. This is only one case out of thousands that the Guild has successfully adjusted.

**Does the Guild protect the salaries of contract players?**

Yes, the Guild defeated the proposed NRA rule limiting competitive bidding for contract players' services. The Guild will always fight a general reduction in salaries of any class of picture players, but it does not attempt to establish a minimum wage for contract players. The 50 per cent wage cut in 1933 was proof that even contract players need the Guild to defend their wage standards.

**Is the Guild growing?**

Yes. From July 28, 1935, to May 24, 1936, nearly 600 more motion picture actors joined the Guild.

#### SUPREME COURT'S USURPATION OF POWER

(Continued from page 322)

pretended power of the federal courts, justify the same on the ground that although the Constitution does not in so many words grant the federal courts such power, the Colonial courts and the courts of England, where our common law comes from, have always had such power, and that the exercise of the same is no more than a part of the recognized powers of law courts. What does history say? The American and English Encyclopedia of Law says, "The earlier English statutes were promulgated by the crown and were generally expressions of royal will, as unquestionable as the autocratic power of the monarch who framed them. When the law-making power finally passed from the King to the parliament no change was wrought in the force and effect of statutes. The English judicial view of this is well illustrated by a remark attributed to Lord Hobart in the reign of Charles II, in the year 1670 that 'the statute is like a tyrant, where he comes he makes all void.' In this particular the law of England yet remains as it was when Blackstone said, 'An act of parliament, thus made is the exercise of the highest authority that this kingdom acknowledges on earth. It has power to bind every subject in the land; nay, even the King himself, if particularly named therein. And it cannot be altered, amended, dispensed with, suspended, or repealed, but in the same forms and by the same authority of Parliament.'"

#### U. S. Is an Exception

Still quoting from the American and English Encyclopedia of Law, "The English doctrine of the immunity of legisla-



tive acts from judicial interference is now in fact the one prevailing throughout the whole civilized world except the United States. The omnipotence of the legislature and the imperative character of its enactments having thus from the earliest period been a well recognized part of English law, it was but natural that the idea should reappear in the jurisprudence of the United States. In the early history of Vermont the supremacy of the legislature was an accomplished fact, and until 1814 no statute was declared unconstitutional. In Connecticut a similar view was advanced by high authority. The early decisions in the New York and Rhode Island courts which annulled acts of the legislature of those states were regarded as revolutionary and received severe condemnation. In Ohio in the first decade of the nineteenth century, two of the judges who had declared an act unconstitutional were impeached by the legislature. And in Kentucky in a similar case impeachment proceedings were nearly successful, while the legislature also proceeded to reaffirm the validity of the statute which the court annulled and to legislate the judges out of office."

Thus it is seen that the assumption of the authority to set aside enactments of the Congress by the federal courts does not have its origin in the long established customs and recognized powers of the English and American courts of law, but was the result of a gradual encroachment upon the powers of the legislative branch of the government. The first case in which the court overreached its powers in setting aside laws, was in 1782, in the case of *Commonwealth v. Caton*, where the Supreme Court of Virginia held void a resolution adopted by the state Senate. The American and English Encyclopedia of Law says, "And the reporter comments on this case as the first case in the United States where the question relative to the nullity of an unconstitutional law was discussed before a judicial tribunal." Following the precedent established in this case other courts in other cases held that they were vested with power to suspend the operation of law because it failed to meet the requirements of the Constitution. But these courts were not following the law. It never was the law and decrees of courts of law cannot make it the law.

#### Judges Themselves Protest

Such usurpation of power has been severely condemned by minority decisions of courts of appeals and by law writers from the time of the first decision until this very day. In Pennsylvania, as late as 1825, Judge Gibson, in a powerful dissenting opinion, upheld the view that the annulment of statutes could not be effected by the judiciary in the absence of an express provision to that effect in the Constitution. In discussing this opinion, American and English Encyclopedia of Law says, "This opinion of Judge Gibson is pronounced by Prof. Thayer (7 Harvard Law Review, p. 130), to be 'much the ablest discussion of the question which I have ever seen, not excepting the judgment of Marshall in *Marbury v. Madison*, which as I venture to think, has been much overpraised.'" It might be well to state right here that the aforementioned case of *Mar-*

*bury v. Madison*, was decided in 1803 by the U. S. Supreme Court and the said judgment of Marshall held that the enactments of the Congress were reviewable by the Supreme Court, and that the said court had authority to declare the same invalid, and to set them aside. It was in this case that the U. S. Supreme Court first overreached its jurisdiction in arrogating to itself the power to set aside laws enacted by the Congress, and thereby set the precedent that has become recognized as law. Professor Thayer could well say that the judgment "has been much overpraised." It had become law, but it was not law!

In answer to those who say that the men in the Constitutional Convention, in designing the U. S. Constitution, intend to bestow upon the federal courts the power to set aside laws, it may be said that in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, four distinct attempts were made to embody in the federal Constitution a provision granting the Supreme Court the power to veto laws, along with the President. And four times this measure was voted down. One of the members of the convention, John F. Mercer, of Maryland, said he "disapproved the doctrine that judges as expositors of the Constitution should have authority to set a law aside as void." Another member, Gunning Bedford, of Delaware, said he was "opposed to every check on the legislature." Opinions of others are of record that also show that this power of review was exactly what they did not intend to bestow upon the federal courts. While the state courts, at the time of the Constitutional Convention were beginning to assume the power to annul laws, it was regarded as a usurpation of power, and the framers of the U. S. Constitution were determined to prevent this very thing in the federal courts.

#### 16 Years Elapsed Before Usurpation

The annulment of laws by the courts was not at that time one of the generally accepted powers of law courts, and the fact was well recognized by the U. S. Supreme Court, for during the first 16 years of its existence, this court had not presumed to have the power to interpret the Constitution, and it was not until 1803, or 16 years after the court came into being, that it rendered its first judgment annulling a law. For a period of 16 years to elapse between the date of the creation of the court, in 1787, and the date when the first law was held invalid, in 1803, would indicate clearly that these judges recognized the fact that they did not have such power. For it would be in the early efforts of the Congress at law-making that their errors would show up.

Had those gentlemen, members of the convention, wished to make so glaring a departure from the generally accepted powers of courts in England and the Colonies, they would have, no doubt, so indicated in plain language in the Constitution their desire. If they had had any intention of granting to the federal courts the power to annul statutes, they would have left nothing to implication. They would have specifically provided that the judiciary were to have such powers, as they indicated the other duties assigned to these courts. They most assuredly would not have left the federal courts to assume these dictatorial powers from implication.

A written instrument, such as the Constitution, is the culmination of the intention of the parties thereto into a permanent final form. It is generally recognized that the intent of the parties should be looked to in construing an instrument. The U. S. Constitution was the culmination of all the negotiations that the Constitutional Convention represented. And the final form of the Consti-

tution expressed the will of the convention. The very men who were members of that convention, were those who would in all probability pass laws in the Congress and the state legislatures. Most of them were of the aristocracy; some were of the middle class. But they were all of them the leaders of their time. Why, then, should these men wish to bestow upon the federal courts the power to cancel laws which they had enacted? They did not! And that is why the members of the convention fought down the four attempts of Madison and others to grant to the Supreme Court the power to veto laws along with the President.

Now, let us see what the Constitution says about the federal courts and their pretended power to set aside statutes enacted by the Congress. The federal courts are created and empowered by Article III, Sections I and II. For the sake of brevity, only that part which empowers the courts will be quoted in full. The reader should read his own copy of the Constitution to check by. "The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and in equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, the treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and a citizen of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other ministers and consuls, and those in which the state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to the law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make."

In the foregoing words creating and empowering the federal courts, there is nothing that can, in any ordinary way of reading them, be construed to authorize the federal courts to exercise any reviewing power over the Congress, or to test the validity of laws enacted by the Congress or the legislatures of the states. The cases over which the federal courts are given jurisdiction are clearly indicated. Had it been intended that the federal courts should have unlimited jurisdiction, the class and kind of cases to be tried by it would not have been enumerated.

The Constitution makes the Congress the supervisor of the Supreme Court, and of the other federal courts. Instead of the acts of the Congress being reviewable by the Supreme Court, the very opposite is the case. The Constitution, in the latter part of Article III, Section II, says that the Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction in certain cases, "with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make." The Congress is made the master, not the one whose work shall be supervised and corrected. It is the Congress who shall say what cases the Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction over and under what conditions it shall work. And that being the case, then, the Congress has the power to take away the jurisdiction granted the Supreme Court by the Constitution. The words "with such exceptions" gives the Congress that authority. The Congress even has the power to enact laws regulating the Supreme Court. The words, "and under such regulations" gives the Congress that authority. The fact that the Congress is made the supervisor of the Supreme Court clearly indicates that it was never intended



by those gentlemen in the Constitutional Convention, that the Supreme Court, or the other federal courts, should have power to repeal laws, to undo the work of the Congress.

And yet there are some who would have us believe that there is no authority in the United States higher than that of the Supreme Court. The framers of the U. S. Constitution are correctly looked upon as the greatest empire builders of history, and yet some would have us believe that these men enacted into the federal Constitution such an absurdity as that of authorizing the Supreme Court to set aside enactments of the Congress, after giving the Congress the power to restrict and regulate the Supreme Court by these same enactments. Since the Congress is clearly given the authority to restrict and regulate the acts of the Supreme Court, how, then, can it be said that the Constitution bestows upon the Supreme Court the authority to restrict and regulate the acts of the Congress? To bestow upon a group of officials the authority to regulate another group of officials, then authorize the group to be regulated, to set aside those regulations, would be nothing less than a farce.

When the ninth and tenth amendments to the U. S. Constitution were put into force, they were a complete answer to those who say that the federal courts have, through implication, the power to set aside statutes enacted by the Congress and the states. The ninth amendment: "The enumeration of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." As this amendment affects the federal courts it would read: The enumeration of certain cases triable by the federal judiciary, shall not be construed to deny to the people their right to make and repeal laws through their regularly elected legislators. The tenth amendment: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states or to the people." The power to enact certain laws and to repeal the same, are granted to the Congress, but no such power is granted to the federal courts, a part of the United States government. So, then, the Congress alone has that power, or it is reserved to the states or the people.

These defenders of the pretended power of the federal courts to set aside statutes through implication, seem to think that these courts should look outside of the written word of the Constitution for the power to hold the other branches of the government and the states to the strict letter of the Constitution. If the federal courts can go outside of the written word of the law to find their authority, then why need the law be so strictly enforced when the acts of the other branches of the government are under consideration?

It is simply unthinkable that every branch of the federal government has a check upon its exercise of power except the judiciary. No one would say that it has happened, and it may never happen; but suppose a political party had been in power so long that a majority of the justices on the Supreme Court and the other federal courts were of that party, and it was the policy of that party to favor the development of a great national industrial strength, regardless of the rights of humanity or the public demand, and the condition of the country was very grave because of the said party policy; and suppose further, that the people elected a new President and an entirely new legislative branch, who were pledged to correct these evils; and suppose further, that when laws were enacted to bring order out of chaos and prevent a public disaster, that these laws were declared by the federal courts unconstitutional and set aside; and as the justices were appointed for life, there was no remedy for the country

except to wait years until the complexion of the federal courts gradually changed from the old party to that of the newly elected party. What would happen in a case like that? It may never happen, but when it does, the people will not wait years for the aforementioned gradual change to take place. It will mean another Boston tea party! It will mean revolution!

Every branch of the federal government should regard itself as subject to the will of the people. Every branch of the federal government should have its ear to the ground, listening for the faintest whisper of public opinion as to what is needed by the changing times. Public opinion is the surest and safest way to rid the statute books of undesirable laws. The federal Constitution has been amended some 20 times, and each time the change in that document was the result of a public demand. As public demand gave us the eighteenth amendment and just as surely repealed it, so will public demand remove from the statute books other undesirable laws. That was the way the framers of the Constitution intended it should be. Public demand got us into the World War, and will as surely keep us out of further European entanglements. Yes, indeed, we do have an appeal from the decrees of the judiciary! Whenever a defect in government becomes so glaring as to attract public notice, it is usually remedied.

The public does not know that under the Constitution of the United States the Congress has the authority to enact statutes,

free from the pretended reviewing power of any court. The public does not know that the Congress has the authority to restrict and regulate the official acts of the Supreme and other federal courts. For several generations the public has been taught this theory of the "balanced power," and of how the Constitution authorizes the same; and the public has been taught about the irresponsible legislators in Congress and the state legislatures, and of the necessity for curbing this well meaning but happy-go-lucky crowd; taught that the Supreme Court, a group of sacred men, cloistered, as it were, far from the sordid affairs of business and politics, and of their beneficent efforts to curb and restrain these said irresponsible legislators, and thus save the country from disaster, etc., etc.

Whenever it dawns upon the public that the Congress has the right and authority, not only to solely make and repeal our statutes, but to oversee and restrict the acts of the Supreme Court as well, and that the Congress is empowered to enact such laws as it sees fit to meet any emergency and enforce them after they are enacted, free from the interference of any other branch of the government, there is going to be a clamor that will not be silenced until the rights of the people under the Constitution are respected, and the Constitution enforced against all alike. Then the laws required by the changing times and the urgent need of the people will remain on the statute books, once enacted, until such time as they are repealed by the same authority that enacted them.

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Application Blanks, per 100.....	.75	Labels, Metal, per 100.....	2.50
Account Book, Treasurer's.....	1.00	Labels, Paper, per 100.....	.30
Ballot Boxes, each.....	1.50	Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100.....	.50
Buttons, small rolled gold.....	.60	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen.....	.25
Buttons, small 10k gold.....	1.00	Paper, Official Letter, per 100.....	.75
Buttons, medium 10k gold.....	1.25	Rituals, extra each.....	.25
Buttons, diamond-shaped 10k gold.....	2.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts).....	2.40
Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair.....	2.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts).....	4.80
Book, Minute for R. S. (small).....	2.00	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts).....	2.40
Book, Minute for R. S. (large).....	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts).....	4.80
Book, Day.....	1.75	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts).....	2.40
Book, Roll Call.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts).....	4.80
Carbon for receipt books.....	.05	Receipt Book Overtime assessment (300 receipts).....	2.40
Charm, 10k gold.....	4.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts).....	4.80
Charters, Duplicate.....	1.00	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's.....	.35
Complete Local Charter Outfit.....	25.00	Receipt Book, Treasurer's.....	.35
Constitution, per 100.....	7.50	Receipt Holders, each.....	.25
Single Copies.....	.10	Research weekly report cards, per 100.....	.50
Electrical Workers, Subscription per year.....	2.00	Rings, 10k gold.....	9.00
Emblem, Automobile.....	1.50	Seal, cut of.....	1.00
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Seal.....	4.00
Gavels, each.....	.50	Seal (pocket).....	7.50
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Secretary's, 26 tab index.....	6.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen.....	.50
Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100.....	1.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.....	.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages.....	3.00		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages.....	4.50		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's 400 pages (Extra Heavy Binding).....	8.75		
Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs.....	15.00		

### FOR E. W. B. A.

Application Blanks, per 100.....	.75	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100.....	7.50
Book, Minute.....	1.50	Single Copies.....	.10
Charters, Duplicates.....	.50	Rituals, each.....	.25
		Reinstatement Blanks, per 100.....	.75

METAL



1225

LABEL

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.



# LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM JUNE 11 TO JULY 10, 1936

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I. O.	107109 108732	38	136826 136872	104	89580 89586	193	533815 533852	306	930272 930377
1	14503 14515	38	395377 395875	105	488301 488311	193	602511 602822	308	87985 87987
1	61685	38	685676 687660	106	265083 265084	194	30635 30750	308	770491 770528
1	133329 133335	38	696348 696685	106	773843 773874	194	535521 535565	309	594106 594150
1	156799 156821	39	111754 112015	107	167102 167118	195	147225 147353	309	600151 600518
1	161038 161632	39	251574 251593	107	603901 604682	196	121570 121571	309	954711 954750
2	144895 144897	39	273583 273616	107	695095 696160	196	821186 821250	309	966001 966067
2	169551 169730	40	72001 72387	107	776293 776355	197	522815 522832	311	50148 50150
B-3	F 752-877	40	88591 88742	108	922014 922048	200	40530 40531	311	448556 448556
B-3	F 889-905	40	580609 580650	109	22838 22861	200	967957 968125	311	890039 890106
B-3	F 1216-1248	40	587401 587920	110	41849 41972	204	237568 237573	312	790912 790962
B-3	M 198-400	40	991219 991500	110	139033 139042	205	526157 526188	313	206011 206080
B-3	M 446-616	40	207751 207770	111	753689 753696	208	884727 884749	313	769650 769705
B-3	M 838-888	40	173251 173661	113	28056 28062	209	21308 21326	317	17792 17805
B-3	M 1601-1626	41	72726 72745	113	43501 43505	210	932701 932785	317	72355 72341
B-3	AJ 25796-25800	41	192001 192169	113	759400 759432	211	12333 12334	318	724804 724831
B-3	AJ 25826-26000	41	492755 492794	114	235324 235329	211	565861 565940	319	952381 952387
B-3	AJ 26040-26200	41	908216 908250	115	508878 508885	211	660621 660700	321	751967 751983
B-3	AJ 26416-26451	46	172926 172969	116	37310 37314	212	31145 31178	322	254599 254599
B-3	AJ 26642-26800	46	581451 581500	116	477511 477600	212	91906 91912	322	958925 958929
B-3	AJ 26808-26820	46	972311 972510	116	951376 951440	212	120751 120854	324	698801 698805
B-3	AJ 27001-27446	48	157621 157852	117	60602 60602	212	688401 688500	325	9950 9950
B-3	AJ 27601-27657	48	180535 180623	117	783696 783728	213	31194 31552	325	929536 929590
B-3	A4H 2792-2793	48	517593 517650	120	319379 319392	213	410845 410893	326	296741 296741
B-3	A4H 2967-2980	48	598651 598674	121	61750 61819	213	413085 413130	326	721461 721500
B-3	CJ 1255-1259	50	997121 997188	122	22811 22812	214	10546 10557	326	793501 793596
B-3	D 1	51	38540 38602	122	44850 44851	214	22111 22200	328	927914 927969
B-3	EJ 403-406	51	218315 218317	122	988301 988410	214	45286 45300	333	47769 47769
B-3	EH 356	52	93311 93750	124	143095 143250	214	217501 217530	335	789934 789943
B-3	AP 1-25	52	94501 94503	124	195751 195861	214	309001 309010	336	757842 757847
B-3	C 1-77	52	103723 103723	124	480775 480803	214	471886 471900	338	753428 753439
B-3	C Jour. 1-23	52	920308 920465	125	29950 29963	215	764008 764032	339	116289 116338
B-3	OA 11933-11978	52	921735 921735	125	106344 106344	217	253094 253111	340	42866 42947
B-3	OA 12028-12036	53	202368 202371	127	822841 822866	222	109092 109104	342	644674 644680
B-3	OA 12289-12329	53	820372 820434	129	305254 305258	223	938485 938524	343	40861 40864
B-3	OA 12584-12600	54	194203 194231	129	902336 902352	224	897246 897276	345	763103 763117
B-3	OA 12777-12800	54	207025 207056	130	75605 75750	225	770749 770756	347	174015 174086
B-3	OA 12860-12872	55	163515 163547	130	145753 145760	226	22547 22567	348	70778 70890
B-3	OA 14809-14851	56	503046 503063	130	204001 204048	229	973361 973369	349	77400 77400
B-3	XG 68703-68800	59	128658 128659	130	598179 598436	230	36015 36015	349	294901 294906
B-3	XG 68996-69000	59	162860 162912	131	39087 39087	230	40745 40796	349	680804 681073
B-3	XG 69098-69596	60	39374 39483	131	170274 170290	231	197257 197323	349	919496 919500
B-3	XG 69601-69743	64	13617 13625	133	304386 304401	233	177751 177758	349	942751 942880
B-3	XG 69801-70000	64	122261 122265	135	757680 757697	233	675741 675750	350	937791 937800
4	254246 254252	64	590774 590802	136	587139 587247	235	886720 886729	350	217801 217806
5	355 362	64	682141 682460	136	987138 987186	236	938028 938044	351	112525 112535
5	143827 143850	65	3657 3667	138	11137 11137	238	792034 792049	352	965906 965994
5	702151 702590	65	143701 143850	138	899510 899540	240	559028 559043	353	52531 52728
6	142405 142447	66	178802 178811	139	939132 939137	241	386599 386617	353	401288 401301
6	956736 956919	66	231732 231764	141	879955 879975	243	139299 139304	354	6410 6430
8	133501 133519	66	654993 655318	143	406203 406219	245	91811 92350	357	222077 222088
8	455055 455116	67	523071 523084	145	149279 149327	245	277448 277460	357	824578 824611
8	595499 595500	68	59458 59458	145	484930 484955	246	765424 765447	358	114149 114190
9	144551 144750	68	155340 155390	151	44744 44745	252	98303 98317	358	676116 676159
9	188343 188393	68	436984 437011	151	101427 101622	253	213483 213483	360	25826 25934
9	207001 207068	69	533059 533066	151	152352 152360	253	966240 966252	360	249083 249086
9	270950 270965	70	773458 773466	152	199399 199399	254	905262 905266	363	417499 417527
9	984751 985100	72	958727 958736	152	737520 737550	255	56900 56903	367	509614 509628
9	986531 987000	73	16071 16109	153	31230 31332	256	516153 516163	369	123754 123854
10	246798 246806	73	22393 22397	153	989394 989436	257	193697 193703	370	939816 939822
12	183308 183316	73	90387 90510	155	300101 300105	257	501876 501897	371	69012 69012
14	246341 246352	76	869839 869909	156	235801 235814	259	10816 10817	371	897811 897812
16	146408 146492	77	168881 169500	156	520483 520500	259	169108 169119	372	55219 55219
16	217314 217324	77	189181 189375	159	96931 96975	259	916756 916790	372	806562 806587
17	156561 157500	77	202351 202425	160	164689 164689	263	817731 817754	373	3601 3603
17	175830 175862	79	109568 109633	160	21632 21660	265	172504 172504	373	656094 656100
17	270751 270931	80	716784 716823	161	495140 495154	265	263856 263874	377	216159 216184
18	167660 167700	81	125288 125360	163	13069 13072	267	512768 512772	377	543846 543886
18	171001 171260	82	46036 46196	163	906311 906370	268	4201 4250	379	767802 767813
18	307501 307524	83	65128 65143	164	132851 133200	268	261779 261779	380	493339 493348
18	474043 474058	83	102546 102750	164	675151 675380	268	514777 514800	382	545662 545687
18	977061 977250	83	157769 157784	166	239590 239590	269	590184 590212	384	4819 4827
21	768983 768983	83	167251 167345	166	446950 446970	270	511016 511024	389	974377 974390
22	142609 142614	86	565431 565568	166	791179 791225	271	592376 592386	390	159980 159990
22	144938 145003	86	925831 926012	169	786047 786053	275	32401 32407	390	281323 281349
22	596562 596615	87	886134 886140	173	524806 524813	275	124504 124505	394	974645 974655
25	66216 66315	88	664035 664056	174	2101 2102	275	758870 758888	396	451229 451241
25	203509 203510	90	7000 7001	174	629097 629100	276	268362 268362	396	763598 763632
26	75787 75794	90	902058 902132	175	294015 294064	276	850803 850867	397	72045 72045
26	193501 193533	B-91	204937 204952	175	936836 936878	277	294602 294642	397	514968 515020
26	916439 916500	B-91	757290 757294	176	479087 479100	277	298240 298287	400	724096 724126
26	130109 130489	93	935291 935295	176	523392 523432	278	6073 6092	401	196077 196078
26	464131 464218	95	760975 760990	176	768301 768324	280	958106 958118	401	637891 637913
27	185595 185602	96	212550 212582	177	10597 10609	281	683627 683654	403	787539 787546
28	96072 96317	96	546462 546533	177	673344 673390	285	497210 497222	405	8238 8239
28	129213 129215	97	970883 970892	177	679774 679887	288	52541 52548	406	891836 891857
28	491371 491400	98	90500 90514	178	505862 505864	288	613327 613355	407	20422 20427
28	543901 543965	98	545720 546208	180	10984 11090	290	961141 961144	408	149337 149355
30	493984 494008	98	877963 878469	180	48866 48874	291	342426 342442	408	955081 955170
31	164527 164760	99	48484 48607	181	657660 657698	292	144154 144175	408	172882 172883
31	184804 184807	99	126795 126798	183	76848 76848	292	852909 853060	409	20792 20832
32	773164 773183	99	462942 463047	183	251071 251081	293	309304 309317	411	205677 205677
33	247257 247262	100	37005 37011	184	197567 197568</				



L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
418	33104	33106	559	706713	706728	677	873981	873995	802	237191	237198
418	108180	108277	561	66770	66787	678	794149	794187	807	24601	24620
418	471206	471217	561	904169	904331	679	955590	955592	809	485566	485573
424	8746	8753	562	511602	511608	680	957151	957154	810	275574	275575
426	199091		564	741135	741143	681	21021	21034	810	444005	444019
426	951550	951561	567	10741	10760	681	521572	521595	810	491466	491484
427	256166		567	935477	935592	682	292808	292809	811	774035	774038
427	844393	844431	568	54183	54195	682	771091	771102	813	3001	3020
429	456315	456330	568	371056	371088	683	16734	16744	813	930599	930600
429	940633	940708	569	21801	21804	683	715279	715326	B-814	8562	8632
429	18999	19038	569	995803	995908	684	500317	500331	B-814	175203	175206
430	195762		570	175508		685	634116	634133	B-814	240605	240607
430	783127	783150	570	496716	496734	686	429278	429296	B-814	240801	240879
431	798267	798290	574	24094	24099	688	890854	890863	817	58072	58142
434	945581	945591	574	150121	150225	689	23412	23427	817	134251	134496
435	403981	404005	575	491177	491190	689	306903	306908	817	128158	128164
438	457555	457578	577	484468	484480	693	503212	503223	818	20118	20129
438	728917	728966	580	72766	72804	694	674068	674106	818	177627	
440	785141	785148	581	924361	924430	695	816307	816338	818	484501	484509
443	216533	216535	583	4601	4622	697	595973	596065	820	144881	144885
443	459901	459960	584	37007	37071	697	991914	991980	822	297023	297044
443	768394	768418	584	140388	140407	698	233380	233387	822	793801	793864
444	60065	60065	584	575392	575400	701	960234	960260	824	267469	267477
444	340996	341018	584	605401	605518	702	23210	23300	824	237828	237835
445	29401	29429	585	861419	861529	702	33987	33990	833	492806	492820
446	5752	5764	586	770167	770181	702	91144	91363	835	79524	79530
453	220726		588	60102	60136	702	162474	162487	835	226079	226080
453	480047	480062	588	73505	73528	708	163232	163234	836	229606	229615
453	759847	759900	589	61136	61265	708	500896	500914	B-837	11469	11493
456	166862	166897	589	243436	243437	709	89342	89346	B-837	241652	241700
457	759889	759890	590	21022	21028	711	5333	5339	838	761589	761615
458	165340	165343	591	751751	751770	711	994912	994999	840	971612	971621
458	860541	860557	593	624877	624885	712	583755	583765	841	516399	516410
459	57401	57509	594	750169	750181	B-713	39472	39750	844	9691	9714
459	208510		595	69883	70059	B-713	41251	41356	846	177001	177017
459	234090		595	178251	178300	B-713	182682	182913	846	276249	276288
460	753959	753961	595	474438	474440	B-713	572021	572113	846	492579	492600
461	835765	835795	596	440889	440893	B-713	856401	856500	847	1801	1857
465	55553	55554	597	779811	779825	B-713	866251	866420	847	298801	298905
465	102871	102955	599	24305	24318	714	784227	784235	847	462601	
466	62235	62240	601	24901	24908	717	452408	452412	850	32731	
466	62241	62250	601	61524		717	670317	670431	850	746482	746486
	(Original)		601	148750	148758	719	129050	129095	854	884502	884521
466	894981	895100	601	755384	755400	722	550101	550109	855	247498	247501
467	480500	480507	602	42339		723	221501	221503	855	522208	522239
468	666489	666491	602	518595	518608	723	988739	988965	856	19236	19247
470	250313	250320	604	261026		724	48772	48840	857	511391	511409
471	32	68	604	941492	941537	724	274224	274253	858	780189	780243
474	5809	5815	607	229998	230011	724	496933	496965	861	476701	476740
474	790663	790754	610	264533		725	171044		861	778313	778334
475	766964	766991	610	442913	442916	725	232341	232370	862	792650	792697
477	996095	996107	610	907054	907100	726	777663	777671	863	480838	480849
479	784046	784085	611	27727	27745	728	771684	771690	864	15336	
480	248939	248953	613	119478	119888	729	622765	622774	864	942249	942309
481	169382	169402	613	237393	237400	730	120029	120049	865	10304	10307
481	196501	196524	613	453975	453984	730	275012		865	55677	55773
481	963604	963750	615	19844	19860	732	63093	63133	869	63820	63839
482	498994	499005	617	6675	6698	734	67887	68049	870	422776	422803
483	23803		617	50442	50448	734	82930	82938	872	293403	293405
483	23825	23827	618	282550	282552	735	760553	760558	872	772247	772258
483	150979	150986	618	858460	858505	736	257855		873	750753	750761
488	95330	95375	619	482264	482270	736	767422	767429	876	781351	781364
488	125301	125305	623	729289	729307	741	309601	309651	881	264174	264175
488	451999	452025	629	64522	64558	743	591448	591469	881	783484	783513
492	65339	65422	630	760332	760346	747	297329	297341	886	443151	443170
493	896626	896630	631	514462	514484	747	794413	794433	887	448804	448805
497	27301	27306	632	509357	509375	748	241808	241811	887	943761	943858
497	51034	51037	633	762261	762291	748	788881	788882	889	22201	22229
497	204737	204750	634	958741	958747	749	751360	751387	889	161193	161195
500	42456	42560	636	918191	918228	B-752	15	28	889	774590	774600
501	46619	46755	637	767521	767532	B-752	1925	2071	890	786962	786986
501	94956	94967	640	33471	33473	B-752	461713	461723	892	959592	959598
501	684203	684417	640	621624	621649	755	294601	294620	893	782469	782477
504	814125	814137	642	769302	769315	755	788420	788425	896	275997	276013
508	421888	421933	643	526986		757	255480		896	766049	766075
508	235672	235673	643	523895	523905	757	752353	752374	897	781725	781756
509	669505	669512	644	9386	9410	758	270310	270312	900	3901	
515	631972	631980	644	227275	227278	758	855509	855573	900	889191	889200
517	519183	519190	646	160208		760	128374	128458	901	504506	504513
520	196690	196697	646	757028	757046	760	258598	258609	902	53406	
520	962410	962457	647	972130	972135	761	494282	494302	902	782267	782287
521	904865	904919	648	420821	420840	762	772637	772637	903	490275	490280
526	945873	945880	648	917571	917614	763	7659	7735	904	780977	780992
527	781891	781930	649	226117	226112	764	502409	502427	910	1220	1237
528	44608	44612	649	836871	836940	770	81681	81685	911	126017	126088
528	262501	262611	650	7001	7055	770	723469	723506	911	173177	173180
528	845979	846000	650	281608	281615	772	756361	756366	912	934741	934780
529	186762		653	21621	21623	773	13227		918	516757	516774
529	815397	815423	653	778977	779020	773	788156	788184	919	923202	923204
530	485839	485847	656	515292	515315	774	791792	791833	922	374458	374466
532	43848		658	750397	750405	775	26701	26710	923	174069	174092
532	706348	706401	660	8539	8542	775	484781	484800	923	135751	135784
533	963545	963546	660	192858	192863	777	242685	242692	923	785942	786000
536	905632	905638	660	513226	513248	779	790229	790236	925	27001	27006
538	19332	19351	661	25201	25207	782	930227	930233	925	307801	307810
540	14701	14704	661	240600		783	169812		928	18961	18988
540	251376	251400	B-663	38273	38345	783	775585	775617	932	11732	11742
545	28201	28215	B-663	68677	69000	784	223680		932	176713	176716
545	496197	496200	B-663	186177	186181	784	468607	468626	932	483901	483918
548	621300		B-663	289821	289844	B-785	241314	241373	934	296401	296408
548	791401	791403	B-663	833019	833140	B-785	11202	11255	934	792911	792918



L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
600,	517597-598,	306,	309, 315-317,	269-	590184-185.	648-	420839.	1072-	970508.
639, 668.		319, 321, 325, 360,		292-	852909-910,	658-	193970-972, 975,	1101-	7841-7845.
52-	93328, 345, 435, 455,	374, 377, 381, 384,			853055-060.		750353, 359, 378,	1141-	600926.
	598, 920465.	398, 403-406, 408,		309-	594120, 966052.		381, 405.	1154-	778034.
60-	39409, 39482.	411, 415-418, 420-		343-	40862.	665-	55975, 979-980,		
65-	3652.	421, 425-430, 435,		351-	112530.		148538, 577466.		
66-	321736, 655180, 315.	440-441, 443, 445-		352-	965968, 975.	674-	262451, 460.		
82-	46152.	448, 455-456, 459,		354-	6415.	688-	890861.		
90-	902063.	461, 463, 465, 469-		360-	5448, 777414-415.	689-	306906.		
96-	212567, 546528.	471, 474-476, 479-		405-	8239, 8267, 8278.	702-	91149.		
98-	546147, 172.	480, 482, 487, 491,		408-	172883, 955090, 142.	724-	48788, 48836,		
104-	54743, 757, 914.	496-498, 500, 504-		409-	20807-810.		274231.		
107-	182858, 961, 603911,	506, 511-512, 514-		413-	41117.	730-	120029.		
	916, 928, 930, 935,	522, 525-526, 530,		458-	860418, 511, 549.	749-	751373.		
	946, 956, 958, 963,	537-538, 541-543,		474-	790701.	752-	17, 1983.		
	965, 969-970, 978,	551, 554-556, 558,		485-	452006, 011.	763-	7623, 7659.		
	985, 990, 993,	568, 588, 596, 605,		497-	27306.	774-	791807.		
	604001, 008, 187,	668.		501-	684209, 334, 359,	791-	297626.		
	192, 694917, 695155,	116-	477518, 951436.		395, 397.	794-	86196.		
	206, 244, 283, 286,	122-	988321-330.	527-	781907, 909-910.	810-	444016-018.		
	364, 396, 541, 553,	124-	195853.	544-	548095.	816-	177009.		
	567-570, 649, 654,	130-	75613, 598193, 340,	552-	206256.	847-	298880.		
	697, 739, 816, 834,	424.		554-	931936-940, 942-	887-	943763.		
	920, 925, 971, 975,	163-	906358-370.		950.	923-	480302-305.		
	981, 996019, 038,	175-	495510.	584-	37048.	932-	483911.		
	106-107, 141.	193-	60974, 533820.	585-	861427.	950-	775266-269.		
107-	603979, 604040, 135,	205-	526166.	610-	907095.	970-	26142.		
	218, 232, 238, 247,	214-	10575.	613-	119879-880.	B-1006-	225776-778.		
	280, 283, 297, 305-	245-	91871, 91931.	636-	918227.	B-1013-	3100, 3283.		

#### PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING RECEIVED

73-90385.  
116-37305, 307.  
257-193691-695.  
426-199088 (Original).  
617-50429-50433.  
618-282540.  
763-7623.  
B-837-11463-11467,  
241643-647, 649-  
650.  
890-786949-950.  
903-274654.  
923-174065, 480302-305.  
996-793201.

#### BLANK

125-106611-620.  
164-133194-200.  
567-935477-478, 542-  
543.

### WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 335)

to the workers. It has given me a broader understanding of my fellow man. The auxiliary has helped me to be more tolerant and kinder in my opinion of others. It has given me friendly contact with wives of other electrical workers which I should not have had without my affiliation with the auxiliary. My firm belief is that if we had more auxiliaries like our own, of Local No. 177, here in the land of sunshine, the electrical workers organization would be greatly strengthened and far greater solidarity of purpose would be the result. Let me repeat the time-worn quotation, only a bit different this time, "United we stand—divided we get no place." So come on, girls, let's go places.

"GERTRUDE COLSTON

"(MRS. C. O. COLSTON)."

"I am very appreciative of the friendships of the members of the auxiliaries. I feel that those friendships are sincere. That is the conclusion arrived at after sane thinking on my part. Why shouldn't they be the best? Aren't my interests and my husband's interests the interests of every member of the electrical workers union? Our aims are the same, better working conditions, better living, better social conditions, more security for our families and us in our later years. There is no sane argument that can be brought out to make it any different. When we are sick and in trouble, we look to our family to stand by us and lend a helping hand. Well, we are just one big family, loving, laughing, fighting, kissing and making up, but in whatever we do we are still in the family. If we fight a bit, we will sooner or later remember that all families have their differences and like all family quarrels they pass away and the bitterness goes with them. There is no way to feel other than kinship. When we all realize this, we will then begin to make real visible progress for ourselves and the working masses. A general feeling of this kind and nothing can block the progress of the electrical worker. Even the bosses will become inoculated and then looking forward will be a pleasant task. May I make this plea to every man and woman connected with this great I. B. E. W.? Please let's put away all pretense, meet each other face to face without self-pity and without prejudice. Let's strive to touch and to know the great common heart of all mankind. May we realize the only way to progress is through united effort.

"Again, let me express my sincere appreciation of a membership in the electrical work-

ers' auxiliary and a place, no matter how small, in their scheme of things.

"RUTH COX."

Quite a few more of the members promised me something, but expect they have been like myself, so it makes me very tolerant when I think that way. We would like for more of the members to give their honest view of the auxiliary idea. Even though it didn't agree with us, it would give us some basis for an honest argument about it and even through that channel we might be able to convince you that we are right and you wrong. How about it? Will be so glad to have letters from all members, giving advice, criticisms and what have you.

Try to be with you again real soon,  
CORA VALENTINE, President,  
Auxiliary to Local No. 177.

### ELECTRIC FARM MARKS ADVENT OF ERA

(Continued from page 319)

Waffle iron  
Dining room  
Clock  
Toaster and tray  
Vacuum cleaner  
Fan  
Living Room  
Radio  
Fan  
Downstairs Bedroom  
Sewing machine  
Fan  
Clock  
Curling iron  
Bathroom  
Heating pad  
Immersion heater  
Radiant heater  
Vibrator  
Upstairs Bedroom  
Air-conditioning unit  
Hair dryer

#### Social Background Described

Secretary Ickes struck the keynote of the meeting in his brief address. He said: "The automobile and the resultant better roads brought the farmer into closer contact with his neighbor, with the market for his produce and with the world at large. It made social intercourse easier and thus stimulated and pointed up the life of the farmer by

taking it out of its narrow confines.

"The radio was a similar boon. It brought the world not only to the farmhouse door, but into the house. It broadened the horizon of the agricultural people.

"And now we are on the eve of a new era for the farmer—one in which his home will be not unlike that of his neighbor in the city as regards convenience.

"City people are likely to take too much for granted. Running water in the home, the electric washer, the electric range, the electric mixer, the electric refrigerator are every-day friends. In fact, most of us would be completely at a loss if we could not go to the wall and push a button to get power to do many tasks which alone we could not perform.

"I hope that many Americans will be able to visit this place, city people as well as country people, to learn of the improvement and progress made possible with the aid of power. Undoubtedly, many of the foreign guests attending the Third World Power Conference, which convenes here in early September, will also be interested in studying this place, which is historic because of its age and Civil War associations and which will now be doubly interesting because it is a landmark in the march of progress.

"The energy which today brings light and strength to this place can likewise brighten other rural homes throughout America and give to their dwellers their fair share in the achievements of mankind."

### CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 348)

Since then there has been a whole new set-up of city officials. But I understand there is an undercover committee to keep in touch with such an issue. It only goes to show that the general public and tax payers are becoming out of patience with the power trusts and public utility corporations. Only one of a hundred of these outfits is fair to organized workers and when they are it is compulsory with them. When these corporations organize and carry from 25 to 100 vice presidents in order to consume all the earnings when called before the state railroad commission's hearings, then it is time for a change.

O. B. THOMAS.



# ON EVERY JOB

## There's a Laugh & Two

Thanks, Brother John, for this appropriate verse!

### Labor Day

Today you men of labor, put away your tools,  
Collectively you've conquered, today your  
power rules:

With the union labels as badges of your  
endeavor,

When the tyrant's chains are broken you'll  
be free forever.

You have a noble soul in which a splendid  
meaning gleams,

Your heart is strong, oh labor, it is full of  
dreams:

Your interest and ideas the nation today sees  
In the throbbing cities and all our industries.

"Labor omnia vincet," though with pain and  
aches,

Even lights from Heaven, our electrical  
worker takes;

Overcoming time and space, you will prove  
that, too,

Labor you are almighty, our life is up to you.

You also have the skill and sturdy strength  
to find

The ways and means to help all human  
kind.

Our country honors you, and now does recog-  
nize your worth

Labor, you have a kingdom, right here on  
this earth.

JOHN F. MASTERSON, I. O.

\* \* \*

*This seems to indicate that what some peo-  
ple call picketing the New York boys classify  
under the head of "advertising."*

### On the Sidewalks of New York

We're very mild,  
And seldom riled,  
We rarely stop to cuss.

We take our sign,  
Parade on line,  
And make but little fuss.

We act with grace,  
And know our place,  
And those who laugh at us.  
We don't resent,  
Why, we're content—  
To advertise we must.

CHRIS J. WALLERD,  
Local Union No. 3.

\* \* \*

### My Vacation

"Hold on!" stormed Miss Muse,  
"And cease to abuse  
Sentences and phrases to torture 'n kill;  
If you know what's best  
Give the boys a rest—  
Of your ballyhoo they have had their fill!"

Reflecting, I found  
The advice to be sound—  
I'm determined to lay low on scribbling stuff;  
Yet, 'tain't my fault  
That my pen's in revolt—  
It's the proverbial conductors' day off!

ABE GLICK,  
Local Union No. 3, New York City.

### Tales of a Wayside Inn

I'm in the Bucket of Blood the other  
night, going a Dick Smith, when who blows in  
but three guys all prettied up in the soup and  
fish and the high Henrys. They line up at  
the bar and from their conversation I gather  
it's a couple of local big shots showing a  
visiting Englishman a bit of Chicago night  
life—slumming, so to speak.

They're all pretty well oiled and when the  
Englishman invites every one in the drum to  
have a drink it gives Manny the Mooch an  
idea. He sidles up to the Limey and whines:

"Say, buddie, could ya lemme have a buck?"

"Surely, old chap," says the Britisher, "I'll  
let you have a buck. How much is a buck?"

"Er-er-er, two dollars," says the Mooch—  
and gets it. There is a Santa Claus!

SLEEPY STEVE,  
L. U. No. 9.

\* \* \*

### Rally Round-el

Vote, you workingmen, don't forget—

Keep the banner of toil afloat—

Vote together and let them fret—

Vote!

Don't let promises get your goat—

We listened before and sure got wet,

When the banker's gang near sunk the boat.

Unemployment, unbearable debt,

Company unions let's not promote—

Hang together, we'll cure them yet—

Vote!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
Local Union No. 124.

\* \* \*

*Another of M. J. Butler's reminiscences,  
only it's—*

### On the Irish This Time

I happened to be attending the domestic  
relations court in Cork, Ireland, when a good  
looking Irish woman had her husband charged  
with non-support. The judge called out her  
name, Mrs. Mary Joyce, and she was placed  
in the witness chair. The judge asked:

"Does your husband live up to the promises  
of his courtship days?"

She chewed her shawl bashfully and an-  
swered, "Well, er—yes, your Honor, in those  
days he said he wasn't good enough for me  
and he is still proving it."

The judge was silent a moment and then  
said:

"Mr. Joyce, I have carefully considered  
both sides of this case and the court decides  
to allow your wife 10 shillings per week for  
support. What have you got to say?"

"Well, your Honor, that's mighty decent of  
you. I'll see if I can't chip in a dollar or  
two now and then to help out."

M. J. BUTLER,  
Local Union No. 3.

\* \* \*

### Seems Logical

Bill—Have you heard of the baby that has  
been fed on elephant's milk and gained 10  
pounds a day?

Jack—Gosh, no! Whose baby was that?

Bill—The elephant's.

JOHN P. MORRALL,  
Local Union No. 134.

### The Modern Electric Home

*The wirepatcher has his troubles, but the  
man who sells those "wonderful electrical  
conveniences," sometimes wishes he could fit  
his customers with automatic control. Here  
are a few stories with surprising angles on  
the smooth-running electrified home:*

### Air Conditioning

The customer was furious. "You told me  
that the cost of running this electric refrige-  
rator would be no more than buying ice!"  
she stormed. "Just look at this bill!"

The salesman called in a mechanic and  
had the apparatus checked. "I'm sure your  
bill will be much lower next month," he as-  
sured her. However, the next bill was even  
larger than the first. So one of the com-  
pany's engineers went out, arriving unan-  
nounced. He and the housewife went im-  
mediately to the kitchen. The door of the  
refrigerator stood wide open, and in front of  
it the coal-black Amanda was happily sing-  
ing as she did the ironing.

"Oh, yassuh," she chuckled, "Ah always  
opens the do' when ah irons. It gives me  
such a nice breeze on mah back!"

\* \* \*

### He Should Have Looked First

The vacuum cleaner salesman had had a  
disappointing day, and he was determined  
to make at least one sale. "I'm not going  
to talk," he told the customer, "I'm going  
to give you a real demonstration."

With the fireshovel he scraped soot from  
the chimney and sprinkled it on the parlor  
rug. He added a few shovelful of ashes.  
Then he brought in some dirt from the garden  
and sprinkled that around, rubbing the whole  
mixture firmly in with his foot, to the mani-  
fest horror of the housewife. Perspiring  
freely, but smiling, he said:

"Now don't worry. I know your broom  
would never take that out, but this machine  
will. Where's the electric outlet?"

"Oh, do you need that?" asked the surprised  
woman. "We only have gas!"

\* \* \*

### Better Than Coal

A clubwoman was about to leave on a  
week's speaking tour when her maid decided  
to quit. Hurriedly she called an agency and  
a country girl was sent out. She knew how  
to cook and clean, and would try to manage  
while her employer was away. The club-  
woman took her over the house, explaining  
everything, ending up in the kitchen, where,  
as a last gesture, she flipped on all burners  
and oven of the electric stove.

Arriving home again, she found everything  
neat and tidy, and much pleased, she called  
the maid. "By the way, how did you get  
along with the electric stove?" she asked.

"Oh, it's wonderful, ma'am!" the girl re-  
plied. "It beats anything I ever saw. You  
lighted it up a week ago and it hasn't gone  
out once."

\* \* \*

*It seems a long, long time since we heard  
from that old veteran, the Duke of Toledo,  
and we miss him something turrible.*





THE question who commenced the Revolution? is as difficult as that of the first inventors of a thousand good things. For example, who first discovered the principle of gravity? Not Newton; for Galileo, who died the year that Newton was born, had measured its force in the descent of gravid bodies. Who invented the Lavoisierian chemistry? The English say Dr. Black, by the preparatory discovery of latent heat. Who invented the steamboat? Was it Gerbert, the Marquis of Worcester, Newcommen, Savary, Papin, Fitch, Fulton? The fact is, that one new idea leads to another, that to a third, and so on through a course of time until some one, with whom no one of these ideas was original, combines all together, and produces what is justly called a new invention. I suppose it would be as difficult to trace our Revolution at its first embryo. We do not know how long it was hatching in the British cabinet before they ventured to make the first of the experiments which were to develop it in the end and to produce complete parliamentary supremacy. Those you mention in Massachusetts as preceding the Stamp Act, might be the first visible symptoms of that design. The proposition of that Act in 1764, was the first here. Your opposition, therefore, preceded ours, as occasion was sooner given there than here, and the truth, I suppose, is, that the opposition in every colony began whenever the encroachment was presented to it. This question of priority is as the inquiry would be who first, of the three hundred Spartans, offered his name to Leonidas?

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

